The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, July 16, 1872.

New York City's annual financial budget
ows a debt of $127,000,000, and calls for
er $30,000,000 to be raised by taxation
ring the present year.

weekly campaign paper has been started
Topeka, Ks., in the interest of the Cincin-
ti-Baltimore ticket, and the *State Record*,
that city, has hoisted the names of Greeley
d Brown.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, of
uisiana, who, a month since, announced
nself as in favor of Grant's re-election, is
w making speeches in favor of the Liberal
publican nominees.

he Board of Arbitration reassembled in
neva yesterday, and will hold frequent
sions, it is announced, for a month or
re. The deliberations will be strictly
ret, as heretofore.

enator Thurman, in a letter to a friend in
veland, says he will work earnestly for the
ction of Greeley and Brown, and believes
t the welfare of the country requires the
eat of the present Administration.

ed Cloud has come out in favor of Presi-
t Grant. The great warrior naturally
a liking for those who keep him
ndantly supplied with presents. Other
t warriors are known to have a weak-
in the same direction.

e London *Echo*, commenting on Cata-
y's pamphlet, recently published in Paris,
the manuscript was offered to them for
hundred pounds, and its publication
justifies their opinion that it was not
h the money, and is, indeed, hardly
h noticing.

ator Wilson and Secretary Boutwell
Washington for North Carolina yester-
Mr. Wilson, before leaving, had an
rview with his colleague, Sumner, and
avored to ascertain the course he will
e in the pending campaign. Mr. Sum-
as on all previous occasions when ap-
hed on this subject, declined to give
atisfactory information, and the Sen-
went away no wiser than he came.

Greeley men of Princeton, Ill., held
initial meeting of the campaign on
day evening last, and the gathering
ne of the largest of the kind ever as-
led in that city. The speeches by the
Washington Bushneh, Major George
ipp, and James S. Eckles, Esq., were
y listened to and rapturously applaud-
Republicans in that locality who have
fore remained silent are now daily
g out and declaring for Greeley and

the Council meeting, last evening,
Medill sent in a communication an-
ing his intended absence from the city
o or three weeks, and suggesting the
n of one of them as Acting Mayor dur-
is period. Upon this suggestion the
elected Alderman McGrath, who
ccupy the Mayor's chair until Mr.
's return. The order, passed July 8,
eference to the purchase of certain
the South Division for the use of the
epartment, having been returned with
yor's objections thereto, failed to pass
the veto—yeas, 1; nays, 30. The
ations of the Mayor for members of
ard of Education were, after con-
le discussion, in which the question of
ility figured largely, all confirmed.
will be an adjourned meeting of the
l on Thursday evening.

y has again been heard from. It is
ing to know that, according to Liv-
, as told by "Our Own Correspond-
Rivers Chambesi or Zambesi, and
have their source in the same lati-
d in close proximity to each other.
tement, although a little indefinite,
al with the *Herald* man, and as such
receive due credit. The Great Afri-
ller goes on to tell of wonderful
discovered,—white and handsome
skilled in manufactures; of the
ce of ivory, that might, if the Nicol-
st were introduced, be utilized in
g of splendid pavements that for
d durability have never had their
But the Doctor will tell all about
nderful discoveries when he has fin-
explorations, which will be, accord-
anley, in about two years.

tlemen of the jury in the Stokes
been discharged, being unable to
e evidence elicited sufficient ground
nviction of the prisoner for wilful
In their deliberations the jury
t the conclusion that Fisk had no
ty and made no attempt to use his
hich fact influenced three of their
who had before voted for acquittal,
their minds and vote for man-
in the third degree. On the ques-
emeditation, all the jurors believed
es did not go to the Grand Cen-
with design of meeting and kill-
but seven of their number, who
wilful murder, believed that on the
of meeting his victim Stokes formed
erous design, and that this second
cient time for premeditation. It is
that a motion will be made, within
s, for the release of the prisoner

icago produce markets were gen-
firmer yesterday. Mess pork ad-
60c per barrel, but closed weak at
.75 cash, and $14.12 1-2 asked for sel-
st. Lard was inactive, but nominal-
r 100 lbs higher, closing at $9.25a9.50
er, and $7.75a7.87 1-2 for summer
d. Meats were firmer, at 5a5 1-8c for
, and 6 7-8a7c for short ribs. High-
re quiet and 1c lower, at 87c per
Lake freights were active, but 1-2c
7c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour
e active and steady. Wheat was
uiet, but firmer, closing at $1.26 3-4
d $1.20 seller August. Corn was very
nd a shade higher, closing at 41-2a
sh, and 42 3-4a42 7-8c seller August.
re dull, and 1-4c lower, closing at
1-8c cash, and 26 1-4a26 3-8c seller
Rye was in fair demand but easier,
. Barley was quiet but firm, at 53c
No. 2, and 56c for new No. 2 seller
er. The hog market was fairly
nd stronger, with sales at $3.80a4.20
to choice. Cattle were in limited
only, and prices were weak. There
hing doing in the sheep market.

epartment Weather Prognostics.
INGTON, July 15.—Southerly winds
e numerous local storms, are proba-
Tuesday for the Southern and Gulf
Southwesterly winds, with threat-
d rainy weather for the Middle and
States. Southwest winds veering
orthwest, with clearing weather and
erature, for the Ohio Valley and the

Telegraphic Brevities.
a Ward, aged about 50, a cook on
boat Monitor, lying at Piqua, O.,
attempted to build a fire with
The oil can exploded, burning her
r that she died Sunday evening.
preliminary trial of the last of the
es arrested last week, at Little
charged with issuing counterfeit
certificates, was concluded last
The party, like the others, was
l in $10,000, but, being unable to
, was remanded to jail.
owell has purchased the interest
Bromley, in the Hartford *Evening*
mley retires from the paper.
Italian Minister has asked this
nt to join that of Italy in the
of an international system of
signals for the use of vessels
ernment, through the Treasury
t, has declined the proposition.
rman Government has notified this
nt that it has adopted the metri-
, of which the unit of value is one
in United States gold 23 cents.
half the grading of the Lawrence
Railroad is completed, and it is
that trains will be running by the
mber.
Linton Stephens, brother of A. H.
for many years prominent in the
Georgia, died of congestion of the
on Sunday.
men who had been refused
a farm near Bantas, Alameda Coun-
were detected firing hay stacks,
the neighboring farmers, and

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1872. NUMBER 336.

POLITICAL.

The Tail of the Grant Ticket Despondent.

The Enthusiasm for the Liberal Candidates Daily Growing Stronger.

Carl Schurz's Proposed Speech in St. Louis.

Senator Trumbull to Speak at Dixon, Ill., on the 18th Inst.

Hon. A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, Comes Out for Greeley and Brown.

More Desertions from the Grant Ranks.

The Bread-and-Butter Brigade Hopeless.

IN WASHINGTON.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S FORTHCOMING SPEECH—WILSON AND BOUTWELL EN ROUTE TO NORTH CAROLINA—THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS AND MINNESOTA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A gentleman who arrived here from New York, to-day, says that while in that city, recently, Senator Schurz had frequent conversations with Mr. Greeley, and that the speech which the former has prepared for delivery at St. Louis was read to the latter, receiving the highest approval. It is also stated, on the highest authority, that Mr. Schurz will include in his speech a letter from Mr. Greeley, recently written, on the subject of Civil Service Reform, and on other critical questions, and that the letter was written to Mr. Schurz himself.

Senator Wilson arrived here to-day from Long Branch. He reports the President in excellent health and spirits, and very confident of his re-election. From the manner of Mr. Wilson, he evidently does not carry the bouyancy of his chief. He left this evening for North Carolina, and will not return in less than a fortnight. He had a long conversation with Senator Sumner, and endeavored to ascertain the course which his colleague would take in this important contest. Mr. Sumner declined to give any intimation, as he has done to all thus far who have approached him, and stated that nobody had been, nor is, authorized to speak for him. The position of Mr. Sumner is a subject of much comment and criticism among all parties, who say it is the first time in his life wherein his position on any great question was in doubt.

Senator Trumbull has accepted an invitation to speak at Dixon, Ill., on the 18th, on behalf of the great Liberal Reform movement. It is intended to hold a Convention of Liberal Republicans at Dixon the same day. Sherwood Dixon, Esq., of that city says: "The majority against us in 1860 was 1,500 in Lee County, which we will reduce to almost, if not quite, nothing. The entire German vote will be cast for the Liberal ticket, particularly the excellent State ticket."

Secretary Boutwell left for North Carolina to-day, and Judge Richardson is acting Secretary. Assistant Secretary Hartley is still absent. J. H. Goville, Chief Clerk, is absent on leave, and Harvey Vanderbilt, Appointment Clerk, is Acting Chief Clerk.

John Delano, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, returned to-day.

Charlie B. Howell, Judge of Probate at Litchfield, Minn., writes that three years ago the first house was built in his town. There are now 700 inhabitants. Nearly all the voters are Republicans. Several of the leading men and a majority of the voters have declared for Greeley and Brown.

ILLINOIS.

LIBERAL MEETING AT DIXON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., July 15.—Senator Trumbull, Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. Wm. Barge, and others, will address a mass meeting on Thursday next, July 18, at Dixon.

THE FEELING IN OTTAWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 15.—The Grant and Wilson party seems to be in a state of quiescence, while that of Greeley and Brown is uncommonly active. The flag of the latter is the only one as yet displayed, and the movement in favor of the coalition candidates is daily increasing in volume. The County Convention of the Liberals, Democrats, and Labor Unions are called for simultaneous assemblage in this city on the 23d inst., when they will probably unite to nominate a fusion ticket. The *Free Trader*, the only Democratic newspaper in LaSalle County, and possessing great influence, comes out in hearty support of Greeley and Brown in its last issue.

LIBERAL SENTIMENT IN PRINCETON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., July 15.—An immense Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held in the Court-House Square, Saturday evening, in this city. It is said to be one of the largest meetings of the kind ever held here. Amid the booming of cannon and playing of the brass band, the large and enthusiastic audience gathered around the speakers' stand. The meeting was called to order by C. Barrie, Esq., President of the Greeley and Brown Club. Hon. John H. Bryant was chosen Chairman. Speeches were made by Hon. Wash. Bushnell and Major George W. Stipp, of Ottowa, and James S. Eckles, Esq., of this city. Mr. Eckles has just returned from a long visit to Pennsylvania, and brings cheering news of the prospects of the Liberal party. He says: The old Keystone State is good for 30,000 majority for Greeley and Brown in November. The meeting closed with music by the band, and three rousing cheers for Greeley and Brown.

The Grant men are despondent and without enthusiasm. They have for some time past been finding consolation by reading the Chicago *Times*. It was cheering to them, as they read a few weeks ago in that sheet, that Princeton was the only green spot in Illinois where the Democracy were still fighting and voting for dead issues. They have watched that green spot ripen into the support of Greeley and Brown, and will see the harvest in November. The *Times* no longer affords comfort to the aching void in their hearts, and they see nothing but defeat and overthrow awaiting them. Senators Sumner and Trumbull's speeches are having a telling effect wherever they are read. Republicans who have heretofore remained silent about the political situation, are now daily declaring for Greeley and Brown. They want a President whose headquarters will be at Washington instead of at the race course at Long Branch. There is a large Greeley and Brown Club organized here, and it is at work. A large flag is suspended across Main street with the names of Greeley and Brown inscribed upon it. Much enthusiasm prevails here, and it is confidently believed that Greeley and Brown will sweep the country in November.

OHIO.

SENATOR THURMAN INDORSES GREELEY AND BROWN.

CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—The *Plaindealer*, to-day, publishes an article from Hon. A. G. Thurman to Colonel Spencer, of this city, in which Senator Thurman says, though he would prefer that the Democrats had resolved on a straight Democratic fight, he will work earnestly for the election of Greeley and Brown, as it is the will of the party, and believing that the welfare of the country requires the defeat of the present Administration. The nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore, he says, was the work of the people, politicians having little or nothing to do with it. The Democratic party does not abandon its principles, but believing, as it does, that the course the Radical leaders threatens to destroy the Constitutional and Democratic government, it is bound by its principles to see the overthrow of these labors, and if it cannot do it in one mode, it would prefer to take the next best mode.

INDIANA.

COMES OUT FOR GREELEY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., July 15.—James Mills, member of the Central Committee for this township on the Republican ticket, tendered his resignation to-day, giving as his reason for so doing that he could not co-operate with them in the forthcoming Presidential campaign, as he is for Greeley and Brown. This is the second member that has resigned in favor of the Cincinnati ticket.

NEBRASKA.

LIBERAL REFORM MEETING IN OMAHA.

OMAHA, July 15.—A great meeting of Democrats and Liberal Republicans was held in this city Saturday evening, to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Speeches were made by Dr. G. L. Miller, delegate to Baltimore; Chief Justice Mason, Hon. A. J. Poppleton, General Estabrook, Hon. J. S. Morton, and others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RED CLOUD DESIRES THE RE-ELECTION OF GENERAL GRANT.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The mission sent to "Little Mound" in behalf of peace, before he left for Washington, has been generally successful. About sixty lodges of Spotted Tail's people have crossed the North Platte going south. Nearly all the lodges tried to leave Red Cloud Agency, but were turned back by their chiefs and soldiers. Red Cloud sent a letter to the Northern Sioux, in which he says: "I carried on war against the whites until I went to see my Great Father two years ago. My Great Father spoke good to me. I told my people his words, and they have listened. I went to see my Great Father a second time. He gave me good advice. I asked for many things for my people. He gave me these things. All whites speak well to me. I shall not go to war any more with the whites. I shall do as my Great Father says, and make my people listen. Listen to me, and do not go to war any more. You must carry on war yourselves. I am done—make no more trouble for our Great Father. His heart is good. Be friends to him, and he will provide for you. Your old people and children will not starve. Take his hand, and hold it fast."

LIBERAL CLUB ORGANIZED.

EARLVILLE, Ill., July 15.—A Greeley and Brown Club was organized here Saturday evening. J. D. Rodgers, President; Warren H. Norton, Secretary; A. J. Grover, Treasurer. Addresses were made by J. W. Browne and A. J. Grover. The attendance was large. Governor John M. Palmer is announced to speak here at an early day.

MEETING OF GERMANS IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 15.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Germans was held at Cochran Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominations. Mr. H. M. Loewenstein was elected President, and Wm. Miller Vice President, and F. C. Schaper Secretary.

GREELEY CAMPAIGN PAPER.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 15.—A weekly campaign paper, called the *Woodchopper*, in the Greeley and Brown interest, will be issued, next Saturday, by F. R. Baker, formerly editor of the Topeka *State Record*, and it is also announced that the *State Record* will raise the Greeley and Brown flag in its next issue.

INSTRUCTION TO DELEGATES.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 15.—The Van Buren County Republican Convention, to-day, instructed its delegates for Geo. W. McCrary, the present member, for re-election to Congress.

PROTEST OF GRANTITES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 15.—The *Bulletin*, *Chronicle*, and other Republican journals urge the Republican State Committee to prevent Geo. C. Graham taking any part in the campaign in California, believing his interference will lose the State to the party.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PINCHBACK FOR GREELEY.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—The *Republican* states that Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and State Senator Campbell made Greeley speeches at a Republican meeting in St. James' Parish yesterday. This is regarded as significant, Pinchback having heretofore favored Grant.

The Pinchback Republican State Convention reassembles August 9.

ILLINOIS.

Organization of a Lodge of I. O. B. B.—Obituary—New Opera House—The Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 15.—The Israelites of Ottawa, Aurora, LaSalle, and Peru, met here, yesterday, and organized a lodge of I. O. B. B., consisting of twenty-three charter members. Dr. Felzenthal and Messrs. A. Moses and B. H. Zeligman, of Chicago, Grand Officers of the order, instituted the lodge.

Peter Cavanaugh, a respected citizen of Ottawa, and foreman of the erection of the Hickling Block, Chicago, died, yesterday afternoon, after a very short illness. His interment, to-day, was attended by a very large concourse.

Our Opera House building is being rapidly erected, and will be completed in September for occupancy during the State Fair, when the Academy Company, of Chicago, will give the initiatory performance.

The weather continues oppressively hot, the thermometer ranging close on 100, and vegetation is suffering for want of rain.

WISCONSIN.

A Fatal Runaway—A Lady Killed—Hot Weather—The Tobacco Crop in Danger.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 15.—Last Friday night, as J. W. Griffiths, of Bradford, Rock County, Wis., was riding home from Clinton, Wis., with his wife and child, his horse became unmanageable and ran away, throwing them all out. Mrs. Griffiths' dress caught in the wheel and she was dragged some distance, fracturing her skull and causing her death in a few hours after.

The weather is intensely hot.

The tobacco crop in this section will be almost a total failure, unless rain falls within a week.

Mysterious Death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., July 15.—On Friday afternoon, John Stennis, an industrious and respectable citizen of this place, mysteriously disappeared. A portion of the citizens searched, Saturday, for him, without success. Late Sunday evening his body was found in an adjoining woods. No marks of violence were visible. Cause unknown.

IOWA.

Escape of a Convict—Death by Lightning—A Lady Killed by Cars—The Recent Bank Transfer—Extraordinary Crime.

DUBUQUE, July 15.—On Saturday night Ed. Shaw, a notorious thief, escaped from his guard while *en route* to Webster City and Waterloo, to be placed in jail. As the man was shackled, it is presumed that the guard connived at his escape. A reward of $100 is offered for his arrest.

Mellen T. Holbrook, an old and respected citizen of Cherokee County, was struck and instantly killed by lightning on Saturday night, while on his way home with a team.

A lady named Mrs. Fuller was found at Independence, Iowa, this morning, lying across the railroad track, with her head cut off.

The transfer of the First National Bank of McGregor to J. K. & R. E. Graves, of Dubuque, was consummated to-day. Only four McGregor parties complained of Governor Merrill's selling his bank to the above parties, while the mercantile community has united in an expression of satisfaction at its having passed into such good hands and urged them not to sell, pledging a heavy support in the matter.

An extraordinary crime was perpetrated on Saturday night. A man and wife on Julian avenue retired, leaving their window open. The man slept on the floor on account of heat. The woman occupied the bed. A lascivious scoundrel named Doty crept through the window and violated the woman's person. She was partly asleep, but discovered her mistake as the man was getting back through the window, and gave the alarm too late to result in his capture. He is still at large, but hunted vigorously.

Supposed Suicide—The Crops.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 15.—The body of Sanfred Senfte, a German, about 48 years of age, was found hanging to a tree in the western part of the limits of this city this afternoon. He left home yesterday forenoon, and had not been seen since until found dead by his son. He was supposed to be partially insane. Leaves a wife and six children.

Crops in Iowa are doing extremely well, but the wheat crop is seriously threatened with rust.

Boston Balloon-atics.

BOSTON, July 15.—The balloon ascension made on Saturday by Professor King, accompanied by Mr. Holden, of the Boston *Journal*, was a complete success. After being up some time, a descent was made near South Scituate, Mass. The balloon went up again and out to sea, and descended near Marshfield, where it was taken in tow by a yacht and landed on shore.

NEW YORK.

Governor B. Gratz Brown Convalescent.

The Jury in the Stokes Case Disagree and Are Discharged.

Comments of the Press on the Case.

Mayor Hall Estimates the City Debt at $127,000,000.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

THE STOKES JURY DISAGREE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The jury in the Stokes case were discharged to-day, having very decidedly failed to agree, seven standing for wilful murder and five for manslaughter in the third degree. Stokes went back to the Tombs to await a new trial in October. After the jury was dismissed, a reporter conversed with several, and obtained the following facts: On Saturday evening, when they first retired to deliberate, a ballot was taken, which resulted in seven for murder in the first degree, three for acquittal, and two for manslaughter in the third degree. This state of affairs remained until the jury came into Court and got Fisk's clothes. These were all tried on one of the jurors, and they arrived at the conclusion that Fisk had both his arms enveloped in his military cape at the time Stokes fired, and, consequently, that the theory of Fisk drawing a pistol was a humbug. This influenced the three for acquittal to veer round for manslaughter in the third degree. A long discussion then ensued as to premeditation on Stokes' part. All twelve jurors were of the opinion that Stokes never went to the Grand Central Hotel with a premeditated design of meeting and killing Fisk. The seven jurors who were for murder believe that when Stokes met Fisk on the stairs, in a moment he formed in his mind the design of killing Fisk, and that this second was sufficient time for premeditation. Five jurors stoutly maintained that Stokes pulled his pistol in the heat of passion, being stirred to frenzy by the sight of Fisk, and that his crime was only manslaughter in the third degree. The debate on this point became quite excited between the jurors, and some harsh words were said on both sides. Time and again a poll of jurors was taken, but all to no purpose. Firm in their opinions they all remained, and, at last, fell asleep, but woke up in precisely the same state of mind. It is the opinion of several of the jurors that, if they were allowed to bring in a verdict of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter of its higher degree, they would have arrived at a verdict, but this was not allowed them, as the Judge charged murder in the first degree, manslaughter in the third degree, or acquittal.

FINANCIAL.

The decline in Consols and American securities at London, to-day, was the chief topic of circles. The explanation is in private cable telegrams to-day, which state that the new French loan is to be brought out to-morrow, and that most extensive arrangements have been made by capitalists to absorb this loan. Already 1½ per cent premium is bid for the loan at London. Advices from Germany state that at the last semi-monthly settlement on the Berlin Bourse, money was worth 7 to 8 per cent on stocks, and that bullion was flowing from Berlin. In all parts of Germany manufacturing is very active, except in the iron districts, and orders from the United States are reported to be very large. These facts have influence here, and the natural result is increased firmness in gold and foreign exchange.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange business opened with a heavy feeling, and there was a decline of 1 to 1 1-4 per cent in Erie and Pacific Mail, while the balance of the list fell off 1-8 to 3-8 per cent. There was a slight increase in business, confined to a few shares. In the afternoon there was a steadier feeling, and the market improved slightly, although dull.

MONEY

very easy, and closed at 3 to 4 per cent on call.

GOLD

strong and higher, advancing from 114 1-8 to 114 3-8.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

firmer. The actual business was at 109 7-8 for prime bankers sixty days sterling, and 110 1-2 for sight, less a brokerage in both cases.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed strong, at a slight advance. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 7-8a102; Union Pacific firsts, 90 5-8a90 3-4; land grants, 81 7-8a82; incomes, 87 5-8a87 3-4.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

Flour a shade firmer, with a fair demand. Wheat firmer. Pork quiet.

[To the Associated Press.]

GOVERNOR BROWN MUCH BETTER.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Governor B. Gratz Brown is better to-day. He is able to sit up and receive friends, although still confined to the house. It is thought he will be out in a few days.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE STOKES CASE.

The *Express* calls it a farce, a contempt for common sense. "Hereafter," it says, "murder is no crime, but a little trial, a disagreement at first, and finally an acquittal."

The *Commercial* blames the law, which allows no intermediate verdict between murder in the first degree and manslaughter in the third degree.

The *Post* says: "We are nearing, if we have not already reached, that point where the taking of life is not to be considered murder, except in case of vulgar burglars who have trespassed on the rights of property and sacrificed life to reach it."

An application for bail will be made in a few days.

CITY FINANCES.

Mayor Hall's message puts the debt of the city at not over $86,000,000, after deducting the sinking fund, money in the Treasury, and taxes to be collected this year, or $127,000,000 without these items. The tax rate this year will be 2-78, and will produce $30,437,523, besides $900,000 for streets. The Mayor believes the debt will be reduced to the first named figures before New Year's. He recommends an increase of the police force to 2,500, the present number being insufficient. The aggregate valuation of real and personal estates for 1872 amounts to $1,104,[illegible], and for 1871 to $1,076,253,633.

EDUCATION FOR THE INDIANS.

The Apache chiefs who accompanied General Howard to church [illegible] evening expressed themselves as desirous of having educators for themselves and their children sent among them. They say that they are friends of the white man, and want peace.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.

An examination of the official records show that the Brooklyn Water Board have expended $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 during the past three years, most of which was under circumstances justifying suspicions of fraud.

NATIONAL LIBERALS.

The National Liberal Executive Committee have elected General Burbridge, of Kentucky, George W. Anderson, of Maryland, and James M. Scovill, of New Jersey, a Committee on Finance.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

A meeting of the Federal Council of the International Society was held yesterday. Twenty-three sections were represented. A platform was adopted which declares that workingmen must emancipate themselves; demands the total abolition of all classes and political and social equality; the nationalization of land; the eight-hour system; education by the State and the like doctrines. A plan of organization was reported.

SCHEUTZENFEST.

A German schuetzenfest of five days' duration commenced at Hoboken to-day. Delegates were present from various parts of the country.

FRENCH ALLEGIANCE.

A procession of about 3,000 natives of Alsace and Lorraine, headed by the Band of the Garde Lafayette, marched down Broadway to the office of the French Consul, where they signed papers of allegiance to France. On returning up Broadway, large numbers of women joined the procession, which was cheered at many points, and dispersed quietly at the "Casino," the French headquarters here.

APPLIED FOR BAIL.

Application was made, to-day, for bail in the case of Dr. Lucius C. Irish and Mrs. Sarah A. Anderson, under indictment for the alleged poisoning of the late husband of the latter. Affidavits of the accused were presented, asserting innocence, Dr. Irish also swearing that Anderson's death was from acute gastritis.

HEAVY STORM.

An unusually heavy rain storm swept over the city this afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

JUDGE BARNARD.

The Court of Impeachment will assemble at Saratoga, on Wednesday, to try Judge Barnard.

SHIP CREW SAVED.

Ship Agra, at this port, rescued the crew of the sinking ship Coviago, of Glasgow, twenty-one in number, and landed them at St. Helena.

OHIO.

Suicide of a Young Man.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

COSHOCTON, O., July 15.—George Factor, Jr., aged about 20 years, committed suicide, yesterday forenoon, about 3 miles from here. He had lost a horse the night before, and his father, who keeps a livery stable in this place, sent him in search of it. His body was found in the evening, hanging to a tree in the woods, death having evidently taken place several hours before. No cause has yet been assigned for the act.

Railroad Aid Voted—Drowned—Crushed Under a Lumber Pile.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PIQUA, O., July 15.—The City of Piqua, and Washington Township, to-day, voted $100,000 toward the construction of the Dayton, Piqua & Toledo Railroad, by the handsome vote of 1,283 for, to 123 opposed. This places the building of this road beyond a doubt. The enthusiasm over the result is very great, and the citizens indulged in a jollification to-night, with music, bonfires, etc.

A child named Bellert, aged 4 years, was found drowned in a cistern in the lower part of the city, Sunday afternoon.

A little boy about 4 years old, son of Mr. Ritchie, met with a serious accident this morning. He was playing on a pile of lumber, which fell on him, crushing his leg badly.

Stabbing Affray—Rumored Forgery and Elopement.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—A cutting affray occurred, Saturday night, on Burton street, in which a young man, named John Ready, was dangerously, if not fatally, stabbed. His assailants are unknown, but several persons are under arrest under suspicion.

A well-founded rumor is in circulation here that W. G. Williams, whose clothes were found in a boat some time since, and who was supposed to have been drowned while in bathing, is now in Europe, having eloped with a young school teacher. It is said that, previous to his leaving the country, young Williams forged his father's name for large sums of money, which he succeeded in getting.

Correction—Body Recovered.

CINCINNATI, O., July 15.—Strict accuracy requires the statement that, in the melee between Alderman Keck and Nevins, reporter of the *Inquirer*, Saturday, Mr. Keck, when he wrenched the cane from Laird, by whom he had been struck with it, tried to use it on Laird, not on Nevins.

The body of Charles Carter, of Barnum's Circus, who was drowned at Hamilton, Saturday, was buried there, yesterday, in Greenwood Cemetery, with proper funeral services. The attaches raised $200 for a monument to the deceased.

INDIANA.

Killed by the Cars—Death From an Overdose of Morphine.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., July 15.—Mrs. Ellis, an old lady, living near Harvey's Station, while driving some stock from the track this afternoon was struck by the Western express, and so badly hurt that she died within an hour.

Every Eastern bound train to-day has been crowded with passengers *en route* for Richmond to visit Barnum's show.

Lillie Wilson, an inmate of a disreputable house, died very suddenly from an overdose of morphine, supposed to have been taken by mistake.

Fatal Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 15.—A farmer living near Deleville, Delaware County, returning from the field, yesterday, accompanied by two sons, upon a load of wheat, and having to cross the railroad, the horses became frightened at the cars, and ran away. Both boys were thrown under the wheels of the wagon, which passed over them, almost instantly killing one and so seriously injuring the other that he cannot possibly recover.

Suicide of an Unknown Man.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 15.—A stranger, name unknown, threw himself on the track in front of a fast moving train on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, this afternoon, near St. Mary's, and was torn in pieces. He had been apparently waiting for some time the approach of the train, with a view to this mode of suicide.

THE FAR WEST.

A Cloud-Burst—Trains Delayed—Two Fatal Quarrels—Two Sudden Deaths—Democratic Meeting—Indians on the War-Path.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Trains on the Central Pacific delayed twenty-four hours by a cloud which burst, washing away the track near Boca, Nev., but the road is all right again.

H. W. Guthrie, *alias* "Club-foot," was literally torn to pieces by two charges of buckshot fired from a shot-gun by Lew. Forste, at Eureka, Nev., yesterday, the result of an old quarrel.

Last evening James Lyons, formerly a doorkeeper at the Olympic Theatre, in a quarrel over a game of cards, at a saloon on Minnesota street, in San Francisco, shot James Muir, a plumber, twice in the breast, inflicting fatal wounds. He was arrested, and soon after his arrival at the calaboose fell dead from heart disease.

Sam. Platt, a well-known criminal lawyer, a student of Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, died here suddenly, yesterday.

The Democrats held the largest political meeting ever seen in Nevada, to ratify the Cincinnati nominations, at Eureka, on Saturday night.

The Chilcoatin Indians are threatening the Canadian Pacific Railway surveyors. Some of the party have returned to Kamlaad's. The Indians attacked the survey at the forks of the Skeeba. The Indians were incensed by the destruction of their village by white travellers' carelessness with fire. They have armed themselves, and notified the Government officers that no travel or freight will be allowed to pass through their country.

ALABAMA.

Destructive Floods and Devastating Insects.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 15.—The recent heavy rains have caused an overflowing of the Alabama River and its tributaries, tearing up railroad tracks, and destroying cotton and corn crops to the value of $2,000,000 or more.

The caterpillar is extending its ravages. The boll worm has also appeared.

Fires.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 15.—A fire at Cedar Falls on Sunday morning destroyed the brick residence of T. L. F[illegible]ch, one of the finest dwellings in Northern Iowa. The loss is over $20,000; insurance, $4,[illegible]. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BOSTON, July 15.—Davis & Moore's paper mill, in Pepperell, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $45,000.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—A fire, starting at 6 this evening, burned out the cigar factory and leaf tobacco factory of J. S. Miller, No. 11 West Pearl street. Loss, $8,000; insurance partial. The building was a four story stone front, the property of George K. Shoenberger, and was injured to the extent of $20,000; probably insured.

The Irish Band in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., July 15.—The Irish National Band received another ovation at the City Hall this evening, where they gave a concert. The hall was densely packed and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—Cattle—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, 6¼a6½c; stockers, 3½a5c; prospects slow.

Sheep—Market firm; arrivals light; prospect favorable; best, 5¼a5½c; medium, 4½c; common 3½a4c.

Hogs—Firm; arrivals fair; Philadelphia $4.60a4.70; Yorkers, $4.20a4.30; prospects fair.

FOREIGN.

Meeting of the Geneva Arbitration Board.

Disastrous Storms and Floods in England.

Stanley's Last Story About Dr. Livingstone.

THE ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 15.—Count Sclopis, President of the Arbitrators; Itaniba, the Brazilian member; Cushing, Davis, and Waite are already here. The English agent is expected this morning. To-day's sittings will be entirely formal. The proceedings of the Board are still confidential.

LATER.—The English representatives to the arbitration have arrived. It is believed that the session of the Board will continue from six weeks to two months, four sittings each week. The English agents will make a strong contest against the American direct claims, but the prevailing impression is that the award in favor of the United States will be large one. The proceedings will be conducted in secret.

GENEVA, July 15—Evening.—The Board of Arbitration convened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and continued in session till 4. The members again agreed that absolute secrecy should be maintained as to their proceedings. Daily sittings will probably be determined on for the present. The first subject for discussion will be the principles enunciated by the Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, July 15.—A special despatch from Geneva, to the London journals, states that all the members of the Board of Arbitration were present at the meeting to-day, as were all the agents and counsel for either side, with the exception of Wm. M. Evarts, one of the counsel for the United States. Although the Court sat with closed doors, there is reason to know that the session was occupied from the beginning with the consideration of the basis on which the deliberations of the Board are to be conducted. At the sitting to-morrow, a special plan for the future course of the proceedings will be discussed.

AFRICA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The *Herald* has letters from its correspondent (Stanley) who penetrated and found Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji. After detailing his own adventures on the journey thither, and describing the first greetings, Stanley writes: "After shaking hands, we turned toward Livingstone's house. We took a seat on goat skins spread over the mud floor of the veranda, and conversation began. It would be difficult to say about what topics changed so rapidly; but, shortly, I found myself acting the part of a newspaper. I had five years of news to give him. Our first day was passed in eating so voraciously and talking so fast, and about such manifold subjects, that it is difficult to say which we did most. But it is certain that, before retiring, he asserted his belief that I had brought new life to him. He already felt stronger and better that night. He read a packet of letters which I had brought him. Some days after my arrival at Ujiji, I elicited from him the story of his travels, and sufferings, and discoveries, for the last five years. He reviewed his explorations up to the point where the London Geographical Society ceased to receive letters from him. From that date, after resting at Ujiji, he thought of exploring the head of the Tanganyika, and ascertaining whether this lake had any connection, or whether the River Rusizo was an influent or an affluent, but the advance of the Waitif, which would have deprived him of most of his cloth, prevented him. At the end of June, 1869, he set off by way of Uguhha for his last series of explorations. Fifteen days' march brought him to Manyema, a virgin country, but lately known to the Arab. Just on the threshold of great discoveries he was laid up six months from ulcers in his feet. When recovered, he set off northward, and came to a broad river called Lualeta, which flowed northward, westward, and in some places southward, in a most confusing way. The river was from one to three miles broad. Following it northerly, he discovered Lake Kamolondo, in latitude 6 degrees, 30 minutes. He traced the river southward to Lake Moero, where he saw it issue out of this lake, through an enormous and deep chasm in the mountains. Satisfied that this Lualaba was the Chambege which entered Bargweolo, or the Luapula which entered Moero, he retraced his steps northward to Lake Kamalondo. He came to a river flowing from the west, called the Locki or Miami, which issued from a large lake called Chebungo, situated to the south southwest from Kamalondo. To this Lake Chebungo, Dr. Livingstone gave the name of Lake Lincoln, after President Abraham Lincoln. Still working his way bit by bit, against several and varied difficulties, along the Lualabas' crooked course, as far as latitude 4 south, he heard of another large lake, situated in the same central line of drainage as the four other lakes, but here he was compelled to turn back to Ujiji. Against this compulsion his iron will and indomitable energy fought in vain. His men had mutined and absolutely refused to budge a step, and to Ujiji he was obliged to return, a baffled, sick, weary, and destitute man. It was in this state your correspondent met him only eighteen days after his arrival. So far had the traveller gone north that he was at the beginning of the final and certain end. Six hundred miles of water-shed had been examined carefully. At the beginning of the seventh hundred, the false slaves sent to him from the British Consul at Zanzibar, and who were to him as escort, rose up against him, saying in their determined actions, 'Thus far you shall go, and not one step further.' That this remarkable river Lualaba is the Nile, and none other, no one doubts. But this one little blank, who will fill it up. He has followed this river from eleven degrees south to four degrees south; that is, through seven degrees of latitude, or 420 geographical miles. It only wanted 180 miles more. This is the length of the undiscovered link, and the Nile, which had baffled oracles and sages, Kings and Emperors, had been revealed throughout its length. According to Livingstone, two things yet remain before the Nile's sources can be said to be discovered. First. He has heard of the existence of four fountains, two of which give birth to a river flowing north, which is the Lualaba, and two to a river flowing south into inner Ethiopia, which is the Zambezi, thus verifying the statement which the Secretary of the Goddess Minerva at Sais made to Herodotus over two thousand years ago. He has heard of them repeatedly, and has been several times within a fortnight's march from them, but something always interposed to prevent him going to see them. These fountains remain to be seen. Second. There remains the link above described to be explored.

The Doctor arrived at Ujiji on the 16th of October, the *Herald* expedition on the 3d of November, eighteen days later, and not a month too late nor a month too soon. He was sick and destitute, and help came in time. He had returned to Ujiji only to find himself robbed of everything by the very man to whom the British Consulate had entrusted his goods. This man, called Shereef, had sold them for ivory, and had feasted on the little stock of luxuries sent to the Doctor by his friends. A few days after the arrival of the *Herald* expedition at Ujiji, I asked the Doctor if he had explored the head of the Tanganyika. He said he had not. He had not thought it of so much importance as the central line of drainage, besides, when he had proposed to do it at Ujiji, there had been shown such a disposition to fleece him that he had desisted from the attempt. Your correspondent then explained to him what great importance was attached to the lake by geographers, and suggested to him that it was better, seeing that he was about to leave for Unyanyemba, and that something might occur in the meanwhile to hinder him from ever visiting it, to take advantage of the offer I made of putting myself, men, and effects of the expedition at his service for the purpose of exploring the northern head of Tanganyika. He at once accepted the offer, and, like a hero, lost no time in starting. On the 20th of November Dr. Livingstone and your correspondent, with 20 picked men, started, despite the assertion of the Arabs that the Warundi were dangerous, and would not let us pass. We hugged their coast closely, and when fatigued badly, encamped in their country. Once only were we obliged to fly, and this was at the dead of night, from a large party which we knew to be surrounding us on the land side. We spent nine days at the head of the Tanganyika, exploring the islands and the many bays that indent its shores. In returning to Ujiji we coasted along the west side of the Tanganyika as far as the country of the Warganal, whom we had to leave on no amicable terms, owing to their hostility to the Arabs, and arrived at Ujiji the 18th of Dec., having been absent 28 days. After spending Christmas at Ujiji, Dr. Livingstone, escorted by the *Herald* expedition, composed of 40 Wanguana soldiers, well armed, left for Unyanyembe on the 28th of December, 1871. In order to arrive safely, untroubled by wars and avaricious tribes, we sketched a road to Unyamyembe, thus: Seven days by water south to Urimba, ten days across the uninhabited forests of Kawendi, twenty days through Ukonongo direct east, twelve days north through Ukonongo, thence five days into Unyamyembe, where we arrived without adventure of any kind, except the killing of zebras, buffalo, and giraffes, after fifty-four days' travel. The expedition suffered considerably from famine, and your correspondent from fever, but these are incidental to a march in this country. The Doctor tramped on foot, like a man of iron. On arrival at Unyenyembe, I found that the Englishman, Shaw, whom I had turned back as useless, had, about a month after his return, succumbed to, as well as two Wanguana of the expedition, who had been left behind sick. Thus, during less than twelve months, William Lawrence Farquhar, of Leith, Scotland, and John William Shaw, of London, two white men, who had been engaged to assist me, had died; also, eight baggage carriers and eight soldiers of the expedition had died. It is erroneously supposed by his friends, that Doctor Livingstone is most industriously attended to, that he receives annually, if not semi-annually, large supplies of cloth, beads, and necessaries. Your correspondent begs to inform his friends that the expedition found him turned back from his explorations, when on eve of being terminated thoroughly, by the very men sent to him by the British Consulate. That expedition found him sitting down at Ujiji utterly destitute, robbed by the very men sent by the British Consulate at Zanzibar with his caravan. In the matter of supplies being sent to Livingstone semi-annually, or annually, there is no truth whatever. The cause is the extreme apathy at Zanzibar, and the reckless character of the men sent. When preparing to return to the coast, your correspondent turned over to Dr. Livingstone nine bales of mixed clothes, beads, and 850 pounds of brass wire, besides one portable boat, to cross rivers, a supply of carpenters' tools, revolvers, carbines, and several hundred pounds of ammunition. Your correspondent has been commissioned by Dr. Livingstone, if there is time before the first ship leaves Zanzibar, to send him fifty well armed men, from Zanzibar, to act as soldiers and servants for a new expedition, which he is about to organize, for the rapid exploration of a few doubtful points before returning home; to declare to those concerned, that he has finished his work. He will leave Unyanyembe, will make his way to the copper mines of Katanga; then eight days south to discover the fountains of Herodotus; then return by Katanga to the underground houses of Rua, ten days northeast of Katanga; thence to Lake Kamolondo, and by the river Lupira to Lake Lincoln; thence back to Lualaba, to explore the lake north of Kamolondo; thence return to Ujiji, or through Urori to the coast and England. This is his present programme, which he thinks will only take him eighteen months, but, as I have told him, I think it will take two years. Though he is now going on 60 years of age, he looks but 45 or 50, quite hale and hearty. He has an enormous appetite, which has abated nothing of its powers since I have known him. He is in no need of rest. He needed supplies. He has got them now, and everything he needs. Though sick and thin when I saw him at Ujiji, he is now fleshy and stoutish, and must weigh about 180 pounds. I have not the slightest fears about his health or of any danger coming to him from the natives."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 15.—The steamships Hansa, Cambria, and Prussia have arrived out.

LONDON, July 15.—Storms and floods have been particularly disastrous in Cheshire and Lancashire. Much property was destroyed, and several lives were lost.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Echo*, this evening, devotes its leading article to Catacazy's statement. The *Echo* says: "Catacazy's pamphlet, which was offered to us for £200, has been published. It fully justifies our opinion that it was not worth the money. Indeed, it is hardly worth noticing. The ex-Minister is simply trying to justify himself." The *Echo* thinks that Mr. Fish did well to bow Catacazy out of Washington. The Catacazy pamphlet quotes a note addressed to him by Gortschakoff, in which the latter says: "Do not lose sight of the fact that we are not sowers of discord. Carefully abstain from encouraging misunderstandings between England and America. The Emperor wants peace."

The City of Southampton will soon give a grand banquet to Admiral Alden and the officers of the American fleet. The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the fleet on the 31st inst.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 15.—Catacazy has published a pamphlet here in justification of his course while representing the Russian Government in the United States.

Thiers entertained General Sherman and party at dinner yesterday. The Foreign Ministers resident at Paris and several general officers of the French army were among the guests.

Gambetta, in his speech at Laferte Sous Jonavre, yesterday, praised the Republic as the embodiment of the principles of self-government, order, and prosperity. He denounced the Conservative party, and complimented Thiers in high terms, declaring that his administration had been a great success.

Railroad Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 15.—The 2 p. m. express train from Boston met with a serious accident to-day at Foxborough, in consequence of a market man driving on the track despite the warning of the flagman. The man (Isaac Lovell,) was killed and the train thrown from the track. The shock was so great that four of the passenger cars slid from their trucks and landed on the gravel bank by the side of the track. The passengers were badly shaken up, but all escaped severe injuries.

Monthly Oil Statement.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 15.—The Titusville *Herald's* Monthly Petroleum Report, as published July 16, shows the following daily productions for June: 17,449 brls; decrease as compared with May, 598 brls per day; decrease of stocks in the oil regions for the month, 20,073 brls.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; jobbing superfine, $4.75@5.00; extra, $5.50; double extra, $6; treble do, $6.50@7.50; extra to choice family, $8.75. Corn quiet; mixed, 83@85c; white, 72c. Oats firm at 42@45c.

HAY quiet; prime, $27; choice, 28.50.

BRAN dull at $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.00@13.25. Bacon firm at 6½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½@15c. Lard dull; tierce, packers, 9c; refined, 9½@9¾; keg, packers', 10; refined, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet at 17@19½c. Sugar firm: fair, 10c. No molasses.

WHISKEY 84@86c.

STERLING, 25½c; sight, ½ premium.

GOLD, 13⅛.

COTTON—Nominal; sales of 30 bales; good ordinary, 20½c.

Crops.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On the morning of the 9th of July, I took passage for Boston *via* Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Central Railway.

For more than fifty years I have travelled through the country about harvest time, always observing the growing crops particularly, as I was all this time a dealer in the productions of the country; hence, I always criticised the crops with interest. I rode about twenty-four hours of daylight between Chicago and Philadelphia, and I have to say that I never observed the general crop any poorer than the present one, through Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Much of the wheat was fair, but a great many fields are hardly worth harvesting, while I saw many fields that could not range over five to ten bushels to the acre. The corn generally seemed backward; about half of it was good, about one-fourth very indifferent, and the other one-fourth of the plants would never produce one ear of sound corn.

Oats are the poorest of all. There is not one good heavy field of oats between Chicago and Philadelphia, nor is there any that can be called middling. I never saw oats so universally poor as now; there is not, or will not be, a half of an average yield on this line of travel.

Hay is very light,—people say not much over half a crop. Such of the apple-orchards as were near enough to show the growing fruit appeared to have about a medium show of apples.

Much of the harvesting of wheat and grass was done; but the oats were entirely in the field, many of which may now be harvested.

T. R.

A Street Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To remind the health officers of the different pests which infect the city at present has become useless, as the indifference and negligence of these officials seem beyond reproach. A wagon containing the putrid offal of some slaughter-house came leisurely jogging along Clark street about 10 o'clock yesterday, the smell of which was almost beyond endurance. A few days since, one of these wagons stopped at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets, and its driver began fixing the harness of one of the horses. On the opposite corner stood two policemen, who sniffed the sickening stench with perfect coolness and satisfaction, as though such things were of common occurrence, and the offensive wagon could not be interfered with. We ask, Why are not the streets rid of these pests during the day?

OBSERVER.

CHICAGO, July 15.

Interesting Features of the Forthcoming Census Reports.

Washington (July 4) Despatch to the New York Times.

The tables of occupations have been completed at the Census office, and will be sent to the printers to-morrow. They will, when published, be the most interesting, if not the most valuable of all the census tables. In previous censuses the occupation tables have included only the totals of persons above the age of 20, both sexes and all nationalities being grouped together. The form of the tables has been greatly improved and the number of persons employed in gainful occupations is distributed into groups according to age and sex and nativity. In respect to age, there are three periods given—first, 10 to 15 inclusive; second, 16 to 59, and third, those sixty years and over. The number of each sex for each of these periods is also distinguished. The principal nationalities of the workers is also given in the tables, so that the number of persons in each profession or occupation is shown. The distinction in regard to sex of the workers of the country will be especially valuable to those studying the questions of fields of labor and compensation for women. The classification in regard to age groups the workers so as to exclude in the one extreme the great majority, and in the other extreme those above the age of most efficient labor. The grouping according to nationalities, especially when compared with the nativity population tables, will show in what way our foreign-born population enters into the productive forces of the country. According to the tables, a little more than one-third the entire population are engaged in gainful occupations of some kind, or about twelve and a half millions. It is curious [illegible] the withdrawal of females from the occ[illegible] vance of age. In the first [illegible], with the ad[illegible] years old, the number of female of 10 to 15 about one-third the male; in the second period, from 16 to 59, it is about one-sixth, and in the last period, 60 and upward, it is only one-twelfth.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the statistics of those engaged in trade and transportation, the immense gains since 1860. The number now returned is about 1,100,000. Returns of occupations for the census of 1860 were so imperfect that it was impossible to ascertain accurately the number of persons engaged in any one of the grand divisions of industry. The present Superintendent of the Census, after careful analysis of these returns, estimated the number engaged in trade and transportation at 550,900. This would make the increase in ten years 100 per cent. The Superintendent thinks that after making all possible allowance on account of insufficient returns of 1860, the increase will be 75 if not 100 per cent.

A curious feature of the tables growing out of the classification by age and sex is that showing into how many of the occupations a greater or less number of women have entered, or rather into how few they have not.

—Many business places in Springfield, O., are infested with white mice, which seem to be propagating rapidly, and are likely to run out the gray animals of that race. A year or two ago, these little fellows were kept in some stores there as pets and curiosities, and they are now becoming so common that cats are in demand.

DIED.

ORTON—On July 15, of cholera infantum, Addie Orton, infant daughter of B. H. and Carrie J. Leavenworth, aged 5 months and 20 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, July 16, at 3 p. m., at No. 17 Twentieth-st. Friends invited.

☞ New Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

GRAY—In this city, July 15, at half-past 1 p. m., Wm. Gray, aged 35 years.

Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. from his late residence, No. 461 West Erie-st. Friends are invited to attend.

SKIFSER—In this city, on the 14th, the wife of Mr Joseph Skifser.

Funeral to-day (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock, from No. 214 North Halsted-st.

REED—In this city, on 15th inst., after a protracted illness, Andora G., wife of William A. Reed, in the 43d year of her age.

Funeral to Rosehill from her late residence, No. 309 West Van Buren-st., to-day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock.

WILSON—In this city, July 15, Dell, daughter and only child of Proctor M. and Jennie Wilson, aged 13 months.

Funeral on Tuesday, July 16, at 10 o'clock a. m. at No. 273 Fulton-st. Friends are invited to attend.

HELLER—On Monday, at [illegible] of peritonitis, Sarah Heller, aged 19 years, 2 months, and 27 days. She was the niece of Thomas Stagg and Daniel Gage.

Funeral on Wednesday, July 17, at 11 a. m., to Graceland, by carriages from the residence of Mr. Stagg, corner of South Park and Fullerton-avs.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this, Tuesday, evening at 8 o'clock at Hall, corner Prairie-av. and Twenty third-st. Business and work on K. T. order. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. and A. M. Regular communication this, Tuesday, evening at their hall in Masonic Temple, for business and work on the F. C. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec.

EXCURSIONS.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

LAKE SUPERIOR EXCURSIONS!

This Company is now selling round trip excursion tickets, from Chicago to Lake Superior and return,

AT $35 EACH.

These tickets are issued via six different routes of rail and steamboat travel, and are good if used prior to Oct. 1, 1872. For tickets and information apply at the city ticket office, 31 West Madison-st., near Sherman House, and at the passenger depots of the C. & N. W. Railway, Chicago.

H. P. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent.
M. HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

THE PROP. WINSLOW,
OF THE
Atlantic, Pacific and Duluth Line,

Is in our port to-day, and will leave for BUFFALO, TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, from foot of North LaSalle-st.

For passage apply on board or to 57 South Market-st.
CHAS. E. CHASE & CO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Fine Watches,
JEWELRY & DIAMONDS,
452 Wabash-av.
☞ Orders from the country solicited.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

OTTO VON FRITSCH,
Real Estate and Loan Office,
160 LASALLE-ST.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BITUMINOUS ROCK ASPHALT PAVEMENT,
Superior to anything in use for SIDEWALKS and BASEMENTS, and cheaper. J. L. FULTON & CO., Box 204 Builders' Exchange, 123 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN.
I am prepared to loan at 8 and 9 per cent, without delay, on central real estate. Suburban and small loans 9 and 10 per cent.
JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tremont Restaurant.
A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 3½ o'clock.

Scrap Books,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

CICERO TAXES
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THE CAMPAIGN.

Liberalism in Logan County, Ill.—Grand Greeley Meeting at Lincoln—Speeches by Judge Trumbull and Other Prominent Gentlemen.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As was doubtless the case everywhere else throughout the whole Union, the result of the Baltimore Convention was sincerely desired and confidently anticipated by every intelligent Reformer in our county; nevertheless, the news of the result of that Convention, when it was received here, was hailed by all Liberal Reformers, of both parties, with feelings of the most gratifying approval and infinite delight. Everything passed off in the Convention precisely in accordance with their most ardent and earnest desires and fondest expectations. Hope, assurance, joy, gladness, and enthusiasm seemed to characterize the feelings of every truly well-wisher and sincere lover of his country, and of the welfare, prosperity, peace, and happiness of the whole people; and it was at once proposed by the young and ardent friends of Reform that we have a ratification meeting. The Hon. Silas Beason, formerly a Democratic Representative in the State Legislature, and who is a leading and influential citizen of Lincoln, said we must have a ratification meeting; that we must get out the people, burn powder, and have some speeches made. The proposition was seconded by all present, embracing a score or more persons. This was on [illegible] last Wednesday. Messengers were at once dispatched to Springfield for speakers and a cannon. On Thursday, at noon, the messengers dispatched to Springfield sent word from there that the Hon. Lyman Trumbull and Colonel James H. Matheny would speak at this city yesterday evening. Bills were got out and posters put up at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, giving notice of the meeting and the speakers to be present. The people—those who love their country better than they do party, and who fear the tyrants vainly essay to apply the party-lash which tie them in the traces—began [illegible] around, interesting themselves [illegible] up the meeting.

At noon, yesterday, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull and Colonel Matheny reached here from Springfield, accompanied by our talented young friend, Major A. Orendorf, of the Capital City. Judge Trumbull and Major Orendorf went to Colonel R. B. Latham's for dinner, and, after they had dined, came, with Colonel L., down town, and such a warm and cordial reception and friendly greeting it has seldom ever fallen to the lot of any citizen to receive as that with which Judge Trumbull was greeted by our people, yesterday, when he made his appearance down town. The young men especially thronged round him, and, by their manners and expressions, evidenced the high esteem and friendly regard in which he is held by them; and, by the by, we have some of the most talented and promising young men here that can be found in the State,—among whom are James T. Hoblite, our County Clerk, Colonel E. Lynch, and S. A. Foley,—all Democrats,—and G. S. and H. W. Dana and T. Berch,—Liberal Republicans,—beside many intelligent, able, and influential young business men, tradesmen, and mechanics, who, in connection with the older friends of Reform, will make it warm for the Corruptionists in this county from now till the battle shall have been fought and the victory won. (The truth is, that nearly all the brains, intelligence, and manhood in this county are possessed by the Reformers.) And it is not strange, or to be wondered at, that Judge Trumbull, with his proud record as a jurist, statesman, great political leader, and highly exemplary citizen, should command the confidence, esteem, and sincere regard of such worthy and promising young men and useful citizens, not only here, but everywhere in Illinois, and all over the land of Freedom. For he stands to-day the pride and ornament of our State and nation, and, under his lead, the disenthralled and regenerate people, the rising, young, fresh, vigorous, honest, bold, determined men of Illinois will rally around the flag of their country and utterly annihilate the cohorts of mal-administration, fraud, corruption, oppression, tyranny, robbery, and despotism. But I digress, and will return to what I intended to say about the meeting.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the gunners commenced firing a salute on Court Square; after which everything remained quiet until about 7, when a few rounds more of the cannon were fired; the band appeared on the Square and struck up an air; and the people thereupon commenced to assemble in front of the Court House, and continued to arrive there until 8 o'clock, when the meeting was organized. There were certainly not far short of 2,000 persons present, the large majority of whom—ladies and all, for the assemblage was graced by the presence of many of our most accomplished and estimable ladies—were enthusiastic beyond description.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel E. Lynch, on whose motion the Hon. Sam. C. Parks took the stand, and, after referring to the objects of the meeting and high standing and character of the speakers in a very appropriate and happy manner, introduced the Hon. Lyman Trumbull to the crowd. Judge T. was, on stepping to the front of the stand from which the speeches were made, greeted with round after round of hearty cheers, and a discharge of cannon. He spoke for about an hour and a half in his characteristic, straightforward, logical, masterly style, and was listened to, throughout the whole time the delivery of his speech occupied, with the most earnest, interested, and respectful attention. I dare not make even the slightest attempt at a review in this letter of that most masterly and successful effort of this ablest of American statesmen and patriots. His statements were fair, plain, concise, and truthful, and his reasoning and eloquence are never equalled by even himself or any one else before an audience in this country, that we know of. His arguments were convincing. He convinced, confirmed, and strengthened the mind of every impartial believer present of the justice of the cause he advocates, and the sincerity and purity of his purposes and intentions. The approbation with which his powerful and unanswerable arguments were received by the people he addressed was manifested by the frequent outbursts of applause with which they were greeted by the vast crowd. And, when he had concluded and took his seat, cheer after cheer went up from the assemblage of people for Judge Trumbull, Greeley and Brown, and the State ticket.

Colonel James H. Matheny was the next speaker introduced, and made one of the richest, raciest, most appropriate and well-timed speeches—which he denominated an exhortation after the great orthodox sermon delivered by Judge Trumbull—I ever heard under the circumstances. He kept the people in an uproar of laughter from the beginning to the conclusion of his address.

After Colonel Matheny had taken his seat, the Hon. A. E. Stephenson, of Bloomington,—who is a young gentleman of fine ability and promise, and who has, by many friends, been spoken favorably of as a suitable gentleman to represent the people of this district in the next Congress—was introduced to the audience, and made a few well-timed and appropriate remarks, from a Democratic standpoint, which were well received, and enthusiastically applauded.

After Mr. Stephenson had concluded his speech the thanks of the people present were, on motion of Colonel Lynch, extended to the speakers. And, on motion of Judge Parks, three cheers—(which were given with a will and an outburst of enthusiasm)—were given for Greeley and Brown.

Loud and oft-repeated calls were made respectively on Judge Parks, Colonel Lynch, and Major Orendorf for speeches by the crowd, and were only desisted from when the meeting was dismissed, which was at 11 o'clock p. m.

The proceedings of the meeting were preceded by a fine display of fireworks, and were frequently interspersed with stirring strains of music by the band. The crowd was orderly and respectful, and the meeting was a grand success. The Reformers are rejoiced and confident; but the Grant men are sullen, discouraged, dejected, and sad, and can't attempt making an argument without becoming livid and betraying signs of very illtemper, even toward personal friends.

Prominent men from all parts of the county were present last evening, and report the People—Reformers—everywhere in the county, united, determined, enthusiastic, and confident in their support for Greeley and Brown.

I saw on the stand at the meeting, last night, Colonel R. C. Latham, Mr. M. Hennehsen, Captain F. Fisk, J. T. Jenkins, Major T. J. Larison, Fr. C. W. Kaehnle, and Colonel E. Stuart,—the founders, and, till Grant and his crew captured it, the leaders, of the Republican party of this county,—and many other equally respectable and influential Republicans and Democrats. Many more Republicans have come out openly for Greeley since my last to you; and still they come!

There is to be a grand rally of Reformers at Mt. Pulaski, in this county, on the afternoon of this day week, and one at Atlanta in the evening. The People are awake and alive here, and moving in the right direction. Every nook and corner of this county will be closely and thoroughly canvassed; and, mark you! old loyal Logan will give a creditable and glorious account of herself on the 5th of next November,—one which will fill every patriot heart with joy and gladness but will be remembered with sore disappointment and regret by Grantites as long as they live, or until they learn to love country better than party.

In haste, J.

Liberalism in Green County, Wis.

BRODHEAD, Wis., July 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Green County is fully alive to the great struggle before us. The Cincinnati Convention developed some strength in the Republican party of this section; but it remained for Baltimore to complete the work so auspiciously begun. Now that a united Democracy have marched to the front to clasp hands with the Liberal Republicans, thus forming the great Progressive party of the nation, it has quickened the feeling which was dormant in the breast of many old time Republicans, and they are now coming by thousands, all over the country, to swell the army which is to sweep the Washington conspirators from power in November next.

Although but brief notice had been given that a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting would be held here on Friday evening, yet it was, in every respect, a grand success.

On the arrival of the train at a quarter past 8, M. H. Bovee, who had been advertised to speak, was escorted to the hall, which was at the time perhaps two-thirds full. Dr. L. E. Towne, an old-time Republican and very popular man, was chosen Chairman, who introduced the speaker. Mr. Bovee stated that this was the opening speech of the one hundred addresses he had agreed to deliver for Greeley and Brown; that he had always been an active and vigorous worker in the Democratic party, but was never a "Bourbon;" that he had always been on the "skirmish line" in his own party, and proposed to fight in the same manner in the great Liberal Progressive party of the Union; that he should support Horace Greeley just as warmly, vigorously, and enthusiastically, as he had supported any of the nominees of the Democratic party in the past.

Mr. Bovee spoke for nearly two hours,—the audience increasing in numbers, until, at the conclusion of his address, the hall was packed, very many ladies honoring the occasion by their presence. The Brodhead Band played several national airs prior to the organization of the meeting.

Among the many prominent Republicans who have joined the Liberal movement in this place, may be mentioned Deacon E. D. Clinton, the great railroad man; Dr. Towne, a popular practitioner; Charles F. Thompson, N. R. Uaber, E. P. Hassinger, B. Hanson, Ed. Cole, and many others. John Pflaster[illegible]

A subscription of $2,500 has been already made for the purpose of establishing a new paper at Monroe, the county-seat. At present, all the papers in the county—three in number—are for Grant.

A few weeks since, quite a number of copies of an Administration morning paper in Chicago were taken here, some Grant men supposing that it might take the place of THE TRIBUNE; but its utter falsification of historical facts, and its low, vulgar abuse of Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, and other Liberal Republicans, has disgusted even the Grant men, and they are dropping it without ceremony.

A list of sixty subscribers has been obtained for THE TRIBUNE in the past few days, and will be sent on next week, with an addition of perhaps forty more. The *Times* has pursued such a thoroughly contemptible course that it has the respect of no party.

Monroe has a club of one hundred and twenty-four Liberal Republicans, and more are being added every day, while the Democracy are solid for Greeley, there being but one Democrat discovered in the whole county who says he will not go for Greeley.

Green County gave Grant 1,498 majority in 1868. Both parties now claim the county.

LIBERAL.

Hurlbut at Rockford, Ill.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: General S. A. Hurlbut, Grant's Minister *from* Bogota, and the "scratch" Grant candidate for Congress in this district, opened the campaign for the Republicans, in this city, Saturday evening, July 13. The office-holders and office-seekers brigade advertised him well, and succeeded in getting out an audience of not over 300 souls, one-half of whom were for Greeley and Brown, who went to hear what the General had to say in favor of the "Great Smoker" and his "Great Minister." Hurlbut opened by making an original remark, that the Republican party had put down the Rebellion and saved the country, hence, were entitled to hold the reins of Government, and dispose of all the offices for all time to come. This necessitated his fighting the war over again for half an hour. He then proceeded to pay his respects to Mr. Greeley, who, he said, was a conceited, fickle, dishonest charlatan; he went to Niagara Falls to try to make peace with those "Rebel rapscallions," and advised the Government to let the Southern States peacefully secede; he urged the army "On to Richmond," and was a violent opposer of the Administration of President Lincoln. Senator Trumbull was taken in hand next. The Senator, he remarked, was the best Chairman of the Judiciary Committee the United States Senate ever had (a Greeley man in the audience had the temerity to say, "That's so!"); but the Senator had turned his back upon the party that made him, for the reason that he saw indications that he would not be re-elected to the Senate. This, said Hurlbut, was an aggravated case of treachery, from the fact that Mr. Lincoln had sent for Mr. Hurlbut to go into the Sangamon Senatorial District and "stump it" for Mr. Jayne, Senator Trumbull's brother-in-law, saying that if that District was lost to the Republicans, the Democrats would have the control of the Illinois Senate. He went; in consequence of which Mr. Jayne was elected by seven majority, and our State was saved; and thereupon, Senator Trumbull insisted that Mr. Lincoln should appoint said Jayne Governor of Dakota, and forced him to do so, thus losing Republican ascendancy in the Senate, and subjecting Governor Yates to the questionable legal necessity of proroguing the Legislature.

Governor Palmer and "Jim" Allen were next taken up; but, owing to the extreme heat, the General's voice became so weak that your correspondent could not hear the precious words that dropped from his parched lips. But a couple of thoughts "struck him" which gave him what prize-fighters call "his second wind," and those thoughts were Carl Schurz and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Carl he speedily passed by, satisfying himself by hurling at him the gentle expletive of "an eloquent nonentity;" and he further stated that Schurz's opposition to the Republican party was of the most respectable form. But for you, poor TRIBUNE, he had the most unqualified contempt. You were the lowest and most debased of the motley crew, and he dared you to do him the favor of attacking his character, or opposing him in his efforts to go to Congress. He drew from his fountain of philippics such mild words as "impotent and insolent scribblers," and showered them upon your doomed heads. The General is a good hater, and he has not wholly freed himself from those plantation manners which he contracted in his youth. Defeat is the best remedy for "what ails him;" and such speeches as he made in this city and at Madison, if repeated throughout this District, will "blow him up so high he never will come down a-riding in the old Grant car."

But the General did one good thing. He told the audience how appointments were made in Washington. Not one out of a thousand was made by reason of the fitness of the applicant for the office, or for the reason that he was the personal choice of the President; but the offices were farmed out to Representatives and Senators, to be disposed of by them to those of their constituents who could exercise the greatest power in influencing their re-election, and "perhaps for a money compensation." This state of things, he further remarked, had existed for sixteen years, covering four years of Democratic rule and twelve years of Republican. I thought Stephen had become suddenly converted, like Paul of olden time, and I fancied I could see a Liberal Republican light forming a halo around his massive forehead; but the light suddenly faded, for the speaker saw he was giving offence to an expectant editor, who is too poor to buy an office, too insignificant to exert any influence, and whose only qualification is, that he will perform any amount of dirty work for the mere promise of the Rockford Post Office. I hope he will have better luck than he has had in his negotiations with a Congressman for the last four years. The General "got back again on the track," from which he had only temporarily switched, and proceeded to say that, bad as this state of things might be, it could not be helped. The custom was interwoven into the very nature of things, and the encroachment upon the Executive power had gone so far that it was not fair to censure the President for the great number of incompetent and unworthy appointments that were made. I do not think he intended to have that remark applied to Bogota. He cited a case which he learned from Mr. Lincoln's own lips. Mr. Lincoln desired to appoint Mr. Simpson Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, but E. B. Washburne "wouldn't let him," so Mr. J. Russell Jones was appointed. This incident, no doubt, was cited to gratify an ancient hate against said Washburne, whose stately shadow, in years past, was accustomed to cross the path of the heroic General in his early march towards the Congressional goal.

This delectable speech was crowned with a most eloquent peroration. He expected to be assailed in this canvass by the worst kind of vituperation. He acknowledged his offences were numerous, but he had a most excellent plea of justification, with which he was ready—yes, willing—to go to the people. He had never told any one what that plea was, but a very few friends; but now the great masses are promised the sublime revelation. Further, he had letters from Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton, thanking him for the valuable service he had rendered his country during the war, and they were the most precious of his earthly possessions, and he intended to keep them for his son, that, in after years, he would have no reason to be ashamed to call him father.

Thus ended the speech that was intended to frighten the "Liberals" back into the Grant yoke. Many more Liberals returned from the meeting than went to it. "If that is all that is to be said for the Grant party, then we want no more to do with it," was a remark made by many who went to the meeting *undecided*, but returned *decided* to work and vote for Greeley and Brown.

B. G. W.

Hurlbut at Mendota, Ill.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our Prairie City had its first political riffle last evening,—the only Government officer here, our Postmaster, feeling it incumbent to do something for Ulysses the First. Accordingly, several conferences among the faithful resulted in the determination to hold a meeting, and engage as orator the redoubtable S. A. Hurlbut, late Minister to Bogota, now candidate for Congressman Farnworth's place in the Fourth Congressional District of this State. Notwithstanding the efforts of the "truly loyal," not to exceed 150 men, women, and children were assembled to hear the advocate of the Great Gift-Taker. This town was the Republican stronghold of LaSalle County; in 1868 there were about 900 votes polled, out of which there were but 184 cast for Seymour and Blair. Here, as everywhere, of the once followers of the man behind a cigar, many have fallen out by the wayside, and are now ardent supporters of Greeley and Brown,—so much so that, by actual count, the Grant ticket is in the minority.

Mr. Hurlbut mounted a dry-goods box and spoke for more than two hours. He began by saying that he had heard that there were many old Republicans who were now supporters of Greeley and Brown. He deplored this apostacy, and could account for it on no other hypothesis than that they were disappointed office-seekers,—men who were unworthy of office. In other words, they were soreheads. He went on to prove that there was only one office here within the appointing power, and, out of the fifty or one hundred aspirants for it, only one could possibly have it. He said that the vainest and most egotistic man in all this country was Horace Greeley; that Mr. Greeley was a Secessionist, and caused the lamented Lincoln more trouble than any other man in the North. This he knew personally, and from Mr. Lincoln's own mouth; that Messrs. Trumbull and Greeley were constantly importuning him for place, and for places for their friends. "I" said Mr. Hurlbut, "never asked Mr. Lincoln for an office for myself, that having been [illegible] many [illegible] and not myself." Among [illegible] that "Mr. Greeley and his party are advocates of the repudiation of the National debt, the assumption of the Rebel war debt, and the payment of pensions to wounded and maimed rebel soldiers." It was painfully evident that the speaker was ill prepared to make a stump-speech. Indeed, his whole speech was a tissue of the grossest falsehoods, and of the lowest bar-room twaddle.

VINDEX.

Liberalism in Champaign County.

SADORUS, Champaign Co., Ill., July 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Baltimore ratification of Greeley and Brown was received with enthusiasm by our citizens. The Hon. M. L. Osborn made an impromptu but soul-stirring speech at the Post Office, yesterday, which made the Grantites hang their heads. The cause is gaining strength all the time.

The Hon. T. M. Lane, of Urbana, will speak at [illegible] on the 19th inst.

You may count on Champaign County giving Greeley a good round majority in November. Yours, truly, J. F. JONES.

The Stars and Stripes.

MARKESAU, Green Lake Co., Wis., July 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Stars and Stripes were swung across the street last evening in honor of the nominees of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, when one Paddock (Grantite) objected to the Greeleyites having the public flag for such a purpose; said it was sectional, and would be torn down if he could get force enough, which he did not do. We have made up our minds that we like Greeley pretty well, and, if any one tears down the American flag, to come John A. Dix on them! We calculate that the Stars and Stripes will float over our candidate during this campaign, and wo unto the man that strikes those colors. If the Grantites want the public flag for any public purpose, the Greeleyites won't object, for we propose to be LIBERAL.

Administration Meeting at Skunk Hollow.

SKUNK HOLLOW, July 13.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Pete Green, the Postmaster of this village, is dreadful enthusiastic for the re-election of President Grant. Last night he had a grand ratification meeting at the corner grocery, and Pete's enthusiasm became so intense that he forgot himself, so far as to pay the cash for his drinks. There was an immense outpouring of the honest voters of Skunk Hollow to approve of the platform and nomination made at Philadelphia. Among those present were our most prominent citizens, of whom we will name but a few: Pete Green, our Postmaster; Bill Green, Deputy Postmaster; Jim Green, Assistant Deputy Postmaster; and Tom Green, General Assistant Postmaster; beside several others,—all of whom have been staunch Republicans for the past three years.

The meeting was organized by the election of the Hon. Peter Green as Chairman, and Messrs. William and James Green as Secretaries.

The Hon. Peter Green called the meeting to order, and stated the object which had brought them together. They had assembled to give expression to the satisfaction experienced in contemplating the success of Grant's Administration, and to protest against any change in the Federal Administration for the next four years,—such change being wholly unwise and uncalled for, greatly detrimental to the interests of the country, and to persons holding office under Grant, who have large families depending on them for support. It is, therefore, the part of patriotism and sound wisdom, that Grant should be elected for another term. The Honorable Chairman then proceeded to give a detailed review of Grant's Administration,—stating, among other things, how the National debt had been reduced by the payment of the Secor claim; how the Alabama claims question was being expeditiously settled; how American citizens had been protected abroad, especially in Cuba; how Judge Settle, of North Carolina, had obtained $10,000 out of the Public Treasury, and Grant had compelled him to compromise the theft, by insisting on the Judge acting as President of the Philadelphia Convention. In fact, so far as the Honorable Chairman could observe, the country was happy and prosperous. Grant's relatives were all nicely fixed; and the idea of turning the present efficient members of the Civil Service out of office received a happy hit when the Honorable Gentleman, in thunder-tones, asked the assembled multitude if they "would open the gates of our State Asylum at Joliet, and drive forth to the cold charities of the world the *tried* servants of the public, and expose them to the trials and temptations of private life? No! No more would you turn out *tried* public servants from the Post Offices and Custom Houses."

The Chairman then presented the following resolutions, which, embodying as they do the spirit of the Philadelphia platform, were unanimously adopted amid deafening applause:

We the citizens of Skunk Hollow, in mass-meeting assembled, do hereby declare that

WHEREAS, General Grant has suppressed a Gigantic Rebellion; has emancipated four millions of slaves; has exhibited unparalleled magnanimity, having criminally punished no man for embezzlement, fraud, or other malfeasance in office, and warmly welcomed all who are in favor of his re-election into the ranks of his party; has carefully collected and honestly applied the revenues to the payment of Judge Settle and the Secor claim; is not responsible for the failure of the San Domingo job; and menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised by presenting claims for consequential damages in the Alabama matter, and then withdrawing them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That complete liberty and exact political equality shall be established and maintained among all those who favor the re-election of Grant, without regard to sex, race, creed, color, or previous political sentiments.

Resolved, That an amendment should be added to the Constitution, declaring Grant President for life; and that Grant's relatives are the proper wards of the Government, and, as such, to be voted handsome annuities.

Resolved, That any system of Civil Service, under which the subordinate positions of the Government are not considered rewards for party zeal, is fatally demoralizing to Postmasters and others.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any further grants of public lands to corporations or monopolies, unless such corporations and monopolies do the handsome thing in "addition, division, and silence."

Resolved, That the annual revenue, after paying current expenses and old claims, should furnish a moderate balance, to be retained in the Treasury for a rainy day; and that the revenue be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors (exempting, of course, that consumed by our President and his friends), and on importations so adjusted as to protect and foster our baby-elephant industries.

Resolved, That the Franking privilege ought to be abolished and that Grant's partisans in Congress are entitled to the sympathy of every loyal man for their devotion to party in voting against its abolition on every opportunity, because we know they are actuated by no other motive than a desire to retain a means of distributing Grant circulars and campaign documents at public expense.

Resolved, That we hold, that Congress and the President have only filled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent opposition to the financial reforms introduced into the Southern States by eminent and honorable Northern gentlemen.

Resolved, That we denounce the repudiation of the Secor and Chorpenning claims as a National crime.

Resolved, That we believe that his extremely modest patriotism, his earnest purpose to be re-elected, his sound judgment in his choice of advisers, his practical wisdom in accepting [illegible] valuable gifts that are offered, and providing for his numerous relatives and friends, his incorruptible integrity in his real estate transactions with Bowen, and his illustrious services to Leet & Stocking, commend Ulysses Simpson Grant to the hearts of the American people.

William Green offered the following:

WHEREAS, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, unmindful of its duties to Grant, has continued to advocate measures of National and Municipal Reform, and has even opposed, to its utmost ability, several pet schemes of our great leader; therefore, be it

Resolved, That THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, by its straightforward and manly course, has forfeited our respect and our patronage; and we hereby counsel and advise all Grant-voters, and all others wanting soft, pliable Chicago newspapers, to patronize the *Half-Sea Over*, the *Postman*, or last year's almanac, viz.: the *Journal*.

This, on motion of Thomas Green, was unanimously adopted.

Speeches were made by William, James, and Thomas Green; and the meeting broke up at a late hour—everybody sanguine that Skunk Hollow will, next November, give 50,000 majority for Grant and Wilson. Yours enthusiastically for Grant,

DAN DRUFF,
Late Private Home Guards.

Forward, the Greeley Column!

We are coming, Horace Greeley, in a mighty rushing throng—
We are coming, Uncle Horace, about three millions strong,
And, if they shall not prove enough, some more will be along,
So don't halt, Greeley!

As the river from the mountain source is rushing to the sea,
So we, from our deep principles, are rushing unto thee.
We're for Universal Freedom, as we ourselves are free—
Then forward, Greeley!

The native-born and foreigner, the North and South alike,
Strike for the Farmer-President, and successfully they'll strike;
We'll hold the field—will not yield—our foemen's guns we'll spike.
To victory, Greeley!

We fear not and we faint not not—we march from day to day,
On the road to Truth and Justice—a straight and open way;
We're political evangelists, whatever tools may say—
Our champion, Greeley.

Lash'd to the mast, like Farragut, our chief o'erlooks the fight;
He shows his banners thro' the day, his watch-fires blaze by night—
His hosts salute the flag and flame, and know but God and Right—
Our leader, Greeley!

THE DIRECT CLAIMS.

A Case Under the Treaty of Washington—Citizens of Detroit Asking Pay for Damages Caused by Rebel Raiders.

From the Detroit Post, July 13.

Many of our readers will remember that on the 19th of September, 1864, a party of Confederates disguised as travellers, but who were really heavily armed and organized under the command of Bennet G. Burley and John Y. Beall, went on board the steamer Philo Parsons, then plying between Detroit and Sandusky. Some of this party went on board at Sandwich and others at Malden, and, as soon as the boat was upon the lake, they threw off their disguise, seized, bound, and otherwise maltreated the officers of the boat, took complete possession of her, and announced their intention to be to take possession of the United States steamer Michigan, release the Confederate prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, and carry fire and destruction to the lake marine, and the cities within their reach. On their way they scuttled and sunk the steamer Island Queen. When they came in sight of their place of destination, they failed to receive certain expected signals, when they put about and run to Sandwich, where they plundered the boat, sunk her, and fled to the interior of Canada. For the damages resulting from this raid, the parties interested now put in their claim under the 12th article of the Treaty of Washington. Walter O. Ashley, part owner and clerk of the Philo Parsons at the time of the raid, now prosecutes the claim in his own behalf and in behalf of the other sufferers. The claim altogether amounts to about $75,000.

The twelfth article of the Treaty of Washington provides for a mixed Commission of three, which Commission is now in session in Washington, to hear all claims of the nature of the foregoing. To this Commission Mr. Ashley presents his memorial, which sets forth that he is a citizen of the United States, etc.; that for ten months prior to the 19th of September, the day of seizure, a large number of refugees from the so-called Confederate States, under direction of Colonel Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior, established a base of operations at Sandwich for the purpose of committing depredations, rapine, and war; that the refugees found welcome and encouragement from a large proportion of Her Majesty's subjects and officials; that ten months prior to the seizure of the Parsons the enterprise was planned of seizing private steamers on Lake Erie for use in the capture of the United States steamer Michigan, with the ultimate design of releasing 3,000 rebel prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, and of pillaging cities and villages on the shores of that lake; that the Canadian authorities knew of the plan of said expedition several months prior; that in Nov., '63, the British Minister at Washington communicated to his Government the information, but no steps were taken; that on the day above named the steamer Philo Parsons, of which the memorialist was clerk and part owner, left Detroit for Sandusky, and touched at Malden, where about thirty Confederates, in the guise of passengers, with concealed weapons shipped as freight, took passage; that after the boundary line was passed, the entire force, under the command of Bennett G. Burney, and John Y. Beall, rose with arms and overpowered the officers and crew; that they made a close prisoner of the memorialist, after they had taken his money, and the funds of the boat; that they threw overboard and destroyed the cargo.

It further recites that they overhauled the steamer Island Queen, made prisoners of 25 United States soldiers on board, when the Queen was scuttled and sunk; that they headed toward the United States steamer Michigan, but, failing to receive certain signals, they changed her course for Sandwich, and ran up the Confederate flag, which port they reached at noon on the 20th; that they plundered their persons in British waters, and landed their booty on British soil; that they cut the pipes of the steamer and attempted to [illegible]; that Burley, Beall, and Thompson hastily withdrew from Sandwich, and would have been captured but for the neutral and friendly territory of Canada; that unfriendliness on the part of Canada toward the United States permitted an escape; that the warm sympathy and hospitality of Canadians encouraged the pirates; that Her Majesty's Government was culpably negligent in suffering the piratical party to escape, by throwing obstacles in the way of the United States officers.

The memorialist claims damages for personal loss, for loss of cargo, damage to steamer, and robbery of passengers, with interest to date.

Under the rules of the Mixed Commission testimony bearing on this claim is now being taken before United States Commissioner Davison in this city. Alfred Russell appears as attorney for Mr. Ashley, and Wm. B. Moran appears for the British Government by appointment of the British Agent at Washington. The day was occupied yesterday in taking the testimony of Messrs. Ashley and Caldwell, part owners of the Parsons, as to the facts of the seizure and the injury to the boat, her machinery and furniture. The taking of testimony will be resumed this morning, and all the facts bearing upon the case will be brought out.

This is the first case of claims for damage by reason of rebel raids from Canada which has arisen in this vicinity. The owners of the Island Queen will doubtless also present claims, and these, it is believed, cover the whole direct damages suffered by the war, so far as Detroit is concerned.

The Wild Flight of a Burning Woman.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 13.

At about half-past 7 o'clock last evening, on Brennan street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, while people (as usual these hot days) were sitting at their front doors or standing around in groups, discussing the topics of the day and the gossip of the neighborhood, they were suddenly startled in a terrible manner by the rush from No. 105, of a fiery apparition that sped up the street toward Fifteenth street, with unremitting shrieks of fear and horrible suffering.

The apparition was a woman, a large, fleshy woman, whose garments were already completely caught up in the flames that enveloped her and were eating into her limbs and shooting above her head as she ran. Women and children, and even men, sprang from her path as she rushed along, until she reached Fifteenth street, when two or three men caught her and threw her into the gutter, while another brought water and dashed it upon her until the flames, that had now about exhausted their fuel of cotton and woolen, were extinguished. Only a few fragments of clothes about the sufferer's body remained.

Her lower limbs, up to her hips, were charred, and so were her arms; the skin was hanging from her in shreds, and great patches of flesh were hideously raw. She was a terrible spectacle to look upon. She was taken first to a saloon close by, and then to her home, No. 105. She was found to be Mrs. Clara Sommerhelder, wife of A. Sommerhelder. She has kept an employment agency there, and is quite well known. It was ascertained that she had come home under the influence of too much beer, that she had abused her husband, and one of her boarders, Miss Kate Beckman, and that while lighting a lamp, in a careless and reckless way, she had dropped a burning match into a vessel of coal oil. The flames were immediately communicated to her person, and almost instantly she was a mass of fire. Her first rush was for the room into which Miss Beckman had retired. The latter closed the door and jumped out of the back window. The burning woman then rushed [illegible] into the street.

Close on the heels of the catastrophe came the report that it had been occasioned by a brutal act on the part of the woman's husband; that she had been abusing him and that he had set fire to the coal oil and dashed it over her. [illegible] led to Mr. Sommerhelder's arrest. He was taken to the station close by, but was very soon released, when the facts became known. It was shown that he had made no demonstration to resist her abuse, and that the accident had been brought about as above stated.

The doctors called in last night to care for the sufferer were afraid that she could not survive.

An Unlucky Residence—Some Truthful Incidents Concerning Its History.

From The Indianapolis News.

On South Illinois street, not far from McCarty, stands a residence having about it a peculiar history, and so superstitious have the neighbors become, that to their affrighted eyes it is a haunted domicile, and they even now claim that ghosts of all ages have been seen promenading around at the hour when evil spirits stalk abroad, etc.

The house in question is a plain, unpretending structure, but on account of the prayerful wish of the present owner, who desires to sell, further description is omitted. The lot upon which it stands was sold in November, 1870, and the purchaser at once commenced building. The workman hired to dig the cellar died before the labor was half completed. Carpenter No. 1 soured on his contract to build the house, and Nos. 2 and 3 also threw up their job before the work was done. Purchaser No. 1 failed about this time, and the ground was sold to No. 2, who commenced sundry improvements—among others the digging of a well. The surroundings evidently had a deleterious effect upon the well-digger, for he became disgusted, went off and got drunk, and then murdered his wife and cut his own throat. It required four contracts to finish the well. The contract for digging a cistern was let to a man, who shortly after beginning work broke his hand and had to quit. Three painters have been employed in painting the residence, and the job is not yet done. The second purchaser of this property died very suddenly before the house was completed, and the first tenant took down with the small-pox. Purchaser No. 1, while he owned the property, had two of his children horribly burned by a coal oil explosion. Painter No. 3 left his work, got drunk, and laid in jail six weeks. On Christmas last some boys tried to burn the residence to the ground, but the situation was so unlucky that the fire went out of its own accord.

The above are but a few of the horrors clinging over this worse than haunted residence. Is it singular, then, that the present owner is desirous of selling out at a ruinous rate?

A LONG BRANCH DIALOGUE.

Ulysses Giving Audience to a Member of His Stable Cabinet.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The following dialogue is supposed to have taken place last summer at General Grant's cottage, at Long Branch, after the lamentable sickness of his favorite colt, and also just after the Custom House troubles at New Orleans. It is so much like a paraphrase of a scene in Moliere's "Tartuffe" that we accept its entire correctness under reserve. But when we come to consider that the most popular plays are those which represent most accurately the sayings and doings of real life, and that truth is, sometimes at least, "stranger than fiction," we are disposed to say with Whittier, in his well known lyric of Maud—"it might have been."

SCENE—A room in the Long Branch cottage—General Grant seen dimly through an aromatic mist of tobacco smoke. On the table near which he is seated, and within easy reach of his hand, a decanter containing an amber-colored liquid—also an ice pitcher and drinking glasses—one of the latter half emptied.

Enter Dent, hastily.

Grant—Well, Dent, what brings you from Washington?

Dent—Bad news.

Grant (anxiously)—Is the colt worse?

Dent—The colt is doing well, and unless he should get a touch of the distemper—

Grant—Poor thing.

Dent—Casey has made a wretched bungle of it in New Orleans.

Grant (interrupting)—And the colt?

Dent—Improving finely. He has lost some of the hair from his tail, but otherwise he—

Grant—Poor thing!

Dent—That Casey-Packard business is giving us great annoyance. People say—

Grant—And the colt?

Dent—A good deal better since you left. The bran mashes you ordered scoured him some; but—

Grant—Poor thing!

Dent—People say that Casey has no right to make use of the Custom House for the Convention. That scoundrel Packard—

Grant—And the colt?

Dent—Was exercised this morning. Took to his oats heartily, and whinnied for more. His tail—

Grant—The poor thing.

Dent—As for Packard you ought not to have allowed him to place Gatling guns in front of the Custom House, and put troops in the corridors. There's a delegation coming on to see you about it. Judge Durand—

Grant—But the colt?

Dent—As lively as a kitten. A little rough about the roots of the tail from loss of hair; but then you know how soon—

Grant—The poor thing.

Dent—Warmoth and his people are making a deuce of a fuss about being shut out of the Convention. The delegation is a strong one, and will insist on the dismissal of Casey, and while so many rumors are afloat about the General-Order business over yonder, you can't afford—

Grant (energetically)—I tell you what it is, Dent, I wouldn't have anything happen to that colt for $1,000.

Here his Excellency threw away the stump of his cigar, and, seizing the glass half-filled with amber fluid, buried his face in it. [Exit Dent.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A country exchange speaks of the "workings of the fiery fluid" in its vicinity, but refers to lightning instead of whiskey.

—A boomerang was recently exhibited in the California Academy of Sciences, obtained from the Indians of San Iago Canyon, Los Angelos County, Cal. The weapon is described as being used by the Indians of that locality in precisely the same way as that in which it is used by the nations of Australia.

—A celebrated poet, writing to an editor, proposed to supply him with any length of lines, and for any occasion. The reply was practical: "Send me a hundred yards of lines strong enough to fish for conger eels, and that will bear the tug of a porpoise, as I am going to the Isle of Wright for a week's fishing."

—The Montreal *Witness* says that in that city there are several thousand surplus women, and yet it is next to impossible to procure female servants. Advertising is of no use, and the intelligence offices have refused to take the names of applicants for help, as they cannot be furnished. No wonder the query is put in so despairing a tone. We imagine, however, that if the editor of the *Witness* should advertise for a wife instead of a servant he would find out very shortly where the girls had gone to.

—An official report by the State Auditor, to the Legislature of Massachusetts, states the cost of the Hoosac Tunnel to the State, since it took possession, to be up to Jan. 1, 1872, $7,985,501. This sum includes what it has paid on the original contract, $1,477,605. It is estimated that it will yet cost for a railway from the west portal to North Adams, $164,685, for interest on loans, premiums, commissions, etc., $12,627,599—a total of $12,792,234—up to March 1, 1874. Some deductions are to be made from this for sinking fund, rent, etc.; amount not stated, but is not very large. This is probably the most exact estimate yet made of the cost of this great work.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Money easy at 3@4. Sterling firmer, with better demand. Gold strong and higher, closing at 114⅛@114¼. Loans were from 2½@5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $21,000,000. Governments strong; 5-20s of '62, '64, and '65, ½c higher. State bonds dull and steady. The *Express* says: "The decline in consols and American securities at London, to-day, was the chief topic of conversation in financial circles here. The explanation of this condition of affairs is explained in private cable telegrams to-day, which state that the new French loan is to be brought out to-morrow, and that the most extensive arrangements have been made by capitalists to absorb this loan. Already a premium is bid for the loan at London." On the Stock Exchange business opened with a heavy feeling, and there was a decline of 1 to 1½ per cent in Erie and Pacific Mail, while the balance of the list fell off ¼ to ½ per cent. There was a slight increase in business, but this was confined chiefly to a few shares. In the afternoon there was a steadier feeling, and the market improved slightly, although dullness was the chief feature.

Sterling 97½.

Governments:			
Coupons, '81	117½	Coupons, '67	115[illegible]
Coupons, '62	115½	Coupons, '68	115
Coupons, '64	115½	10-40s	112[illegible]
Coupons, '65	115½	Currency 6s	114½
Coupons, new	115½	New 5s	113[illegible]
State bonds:			
Missouri	94½	Virginia, old	[illegible]
Tennessee, old	74	North Carolina, old	32½
Tennessee, new	74	North Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new	50		
Stocks:			
Canton	98	St. Paul	[illegible]
W. U. Telegraph	75½	St. Paul preferred	77
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	74
Adams Express	97½	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo	88	Fort Wayne	96½
Am. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]	Terre Haute	20
U S Express	67½	Terre Haute prefd	42
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	97½	C. & A. preferred	120
N Y Central scrip	[illegible]	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie	52½	C., C. & C.	[illegible]
Erie preferred	[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	131
Harlem	114½	Lake Shore	92½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Michigan Central	112	Ill. Cent. (ex-div)	133
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pac. stocks	37½
Northwestern	73½	Union Pac. bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern pfd	[illegible]	Cent. Pacific bo	101½
Rock Island	111	Del., Lack & West	10[illegible]
N. J. Central	107	Boston, H. & Erie	7½

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 15, 11 a. m.—Flour, [illegible]; wheat, winter, 12s 2d; spring, [illegible]; white, 12s 2d@12s 6d. Corn, [illegible]. Pork, 47s. Lard, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, July 15, 1 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet, unchanged.

LONDON, July 15.—Consols, 92½. Bonds of '62, 91½; do '65, 91½; do '67, 91½; 10-40's 89.

FRANKFORT, July 15.—Bonds of '62, 96½.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes, 54f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10½d; Orleans, 11½d. Sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Cheese, 53s. Cumberland middles, 26s. Short ribs, 31s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Beeves—Total for the week, 7,600, against 8,550 the week previous. On sale, to-day, 5,600, via: 167 cars at Communipaw, 127 at One Hundredth street; and 40 at Weehawken. Market dull; prices rather lower; that is, a better averaged quality brought last week's prices of 7@13c, as extremes, average being 11½c. The decline is equivalent to ½@¾c, still prime beeves, brought good prices. Sales 4 cars choice Illinois, av 8½ cwt, 12½@13c, all weighed 58 and 59 lbs per cwt; 4 cars Ohio, av 8 cwt, 12@12½c; 10 cars Kentucky, av 8 cwt, 11½@12c; 9 cars Texas, av 6½ cwt, 9c; 5 cars prime Texas, 1,200 lbs, 11c, 55 lbs per cwt. Cattle about all sold.

Sheep—Total 21,700, against 19,700 last week. Good sheep scarce, in demand, and worth 6½c. A few fine ones reached 7c. Lambs—Abundant and lower, or 8@9½c. Two cars Delaware lambs, av 67 lbs, 10c; car Canada, av 60 lbs, 11½c; car Maryland, av 62 lbs, 11½c; car Ohio sheep, 6½c; car good, av 95 lbs, 6½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 31,390, or 1,000 less than the previous week; 60 cars to-day. Market firm at 5@6c for dressed.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Beeves—Very dull and lower; sales 3,100; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7½@7¾c; fair to good, 6@7c; common, 5@5½c.

Sheep—Fair demand; sales 11,000 at 5@6½c.

Hogs—Unchanged; sales 3,400 at $6.25@6.75.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15.—COTTON—Nominal; middling uplands, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.25@6.75; common to good extra, $6.90@7.25; good to choice, $7.30@7.75; white wheat extra $7.80@8.75; St. Louis, $7.10@10.75. Rye steady at $4.90 [illegible]. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts, 49,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee do, $1.53; winter red Western, $1.65. Rye steady; Western afloat, 77c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts, 28,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 59@60c; sail do, 60c; white Western, 65c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 46,000 bu; Western, 43@44c; Ohio, 44@46c.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 16½@19½c. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining, 8¼@8¾c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 8@9c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 47@47½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $13.60; prime mess, $12.25@12.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firmer; hams, sugar-cured, 14c; shoulders, 6½@6¾c; middles quiet. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8¾c; old, 9c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—7@10c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat higher, but closed quiet; no buyers; extra, $1.72; No. 1, $1.58@1.60. Oats firm at 34@35c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat opened ½c better, but closed weak and the advance lost; extra, $1.65; No. 1 do, $1.63; seller July, $1.58½; seller August, $1.3[illegible]; seller September, $1.35; No. 1 red, new, $1.58; No. 2, $1.55. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 47½c; low mixed, 46½c. Oats a shade better, and quiet; No. 1, 34c; Michigan, 33c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; to Buffalo, 4c for corn; 4½c for wheat; Oswego, 8c for corn, 8½c for wheat; Kingston, 8c for corn.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 560 bu; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 51 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, none; oats 5,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible] TOBACCO—Sales to-day only moderate but prices [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Mess pork generally held at $12.50, though a lot was offered at $12.35 without buyer; 4,800 brls were shipped to Chicago to-day. Bacon in fair demand at 6, 8½@8¾, and 8½@9c, packed. Bulk meats firm; plain shoulders at 5c; generally held at 4¾@5c; clear rib held at 7@7¼c; clear sides, 7½@7¾c loose. S. c. hams very firm at 14@14½c. Lard, steady and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 87c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 15.—COTTON—Dull and nominal. No sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $5.60; choice family, $7.50@8.00.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.33; No. 2, $1.27½. Corn firm; No. 2, 41½c. Oats dull at 30c. Rye dull at 48½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 56c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 37c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 30,000 brls; wheat, none.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and higher; No. 1 red, $1.66; No. 2, held at $1.55. Corn firm; high mixed, 51c; low do, 50c. Oats steady; No. 1, State, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, and prices a shade higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.50@1.53; inspected do wanted at $1.55. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 40@41c. Oats steady; No. 2, 30c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and higher at $13.00, with sales of about 2,500 brls, mostly on private terms. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices. Bacon in good demand at full prices, there being more buyers than sellers; jobbing and order lots of shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear sides, 8¾c, the latter held at 8¾c at the close. Sugar-cured hams higher at 13@14½c. Lard quiet; refined, 8½c.

HOGS—Steady at $3@4c.

CATTLE—$@6c for prime to choice.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $7.50@7.90. Wheat steady; old, $1.40@1.41; new, $1.35@1.40. Corn firm at 50@51c. Rye dull at 68@67c. Oats dull at 30@35c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in fair demand, and higher for city, which sold at $15.00; regular nominal at $13.50@13.60. Lard dull and a shade lower; summer, 7½@7¾c; steam, 8½c; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk meats active and higher; shoulders, 5¼@5½c; sales at 5¼c; clear rib held at 7c; clear, 7½c. Bacon active and higher; shoulders held at 6¼c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8½c.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged at $4.10@4.50.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Western and Minnesota, $7.00@9.25. Wheat held higher; red, $1.70@1.77; amber, $1.80; white, $1.86@1.90. Rye firm at 68@70c. Corn firm; mixed Western, 62c; yellow, 63@64c. Oats firm; white, 42@43c; mixed, 40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14.00. Lard dull at 9c.

WHISKEY—Held at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice white, $1.80@1.85; fair to prime, $1.70@1.75; good to prime, red, $1.65@1.75. Corn quiet; mixed Western nominal; [illegible] white, 63c. Rye, dull at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Very strong; mess pork, $14.00; bulk shoulders, 6½c; sides, 7c; clear rib, 7¾c; held at 8¼; higher; Bacon; shoulders, 6¾c; sides, 8c; clear rib, 8½c; sugar cured hams, 15c. Lard, firm at 9@9½c for Western.

BUTTER—Quiet; choice, 17c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.49; amber Michigan, $1.68. Corn, steady at 56c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—COTTON—Steady; low middling, 23c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4.00@8.50. Corn meal lower at $3.30. Corn lower at 57@62c. Oats firm at 40@43c.

HAY—Good scarce, $24.00@25.00.

BRAN—Dull at $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon scarce, firm, and higher; shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, 8½c. Lard firmer at 9½@10½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Nothing doing; market stagnant; nominal; rates are at $1.40 for No. 2 Milwaukee club wheat; 51@53c for corn; 35c for No. 2 oats; boatmen asking 12c for wheat, 11c for corn, and 7½c for oats to New York.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 15.—PASSED UP—Propellers Mohawk, Jay Gould, New York; barks Emerald, Pride of America; schooners Rising Star, Dolos DeWolf, Knight Templar, Otter, Ayr, Corsair, Lucky, Pathfinder, Lillie Parsons, Athenian, S. A. Wood, Ralph Campbell, Kate Kelley, Ely, Danforth, Montauk, Mountaineer, Anglo-Saxon, Merrick, James Couch, Gallatin, Thomas Mott.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Empire State, Colin Campbell; schooners Homer, Chenango Minch, William Raynor, Goff, H. G. Cleveland, Belle Walbridge, Jennie and Annie, James Sawyer, Morell, American Union.

WIND—South.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 15—PASSED UP—Props Gordon Campbell, Galena, James Fisk; bark John B. Breeden; schrs Daniel Fort, James Platt.

PASSED DOWN—Props Philadelphia, Argyle, Annie Young; bark Robert Gavin; schrs Albacore, Prince Edward.

WIND—South.

FINANCIAL.

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CAPITAL
$5,000,000 IN GOLD!
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L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

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Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

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On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
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SUBURBAN HOMES.
For Sale by Ulrich & Bond, 511 Wabash-av.
Fine large residence, gas, water, furnace, and one of three acres of beautiful grove land on Washington-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., offered at a bargain. Fine location, old improved grounds, on lake shore, north of hotel at Hyde Park, 150x200, and house, $20,000. Choice residence, elegantly finished inside, and all modern improvements, at Oakland Station, near lake shore, lot 100x200, $22,000. Also, good houses and lots at Hyde Park, $8,500, $8,000, $5,200, $15,000. Houses at Oakland $7,500, $8,000, $12,000, $5,000, $20,000.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

Central Park.
Twenty four lots near Central Park, below the market price. Terms very easy.
J. BARWICK, 472 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE
For sale cheap, for cash or credit, 32x200, east front, on Cottage Grove-av. near Fiftieth-st.
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IRON WORKS.
C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters,
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STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
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66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

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U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
48 South Desplaines-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH BAND CONCERTS.
The Greatest Musical Events in the History of Chicago.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE
FRENCH BAND CONCERTS.
Two Thousand Persons Turned Away from the Doors Last Night.
TO-NIGHT,
The FIRST CONCERT will be given in the WEST DIVISION in the
UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
Wednesday, July 17, Michigan-av. Baptist Church; Thursday, July 18, last Grand Concert in the Union Park Congregational Church.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, with reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location.
Ticket Offices—Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; and the West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st.
Special Notice.
The public are cautioned against purchasing tickets of any person or at any other place than the ticket offices. A number of tickets have been lost, but the numbers being known, they will be useless at the doors.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Immense Hit! Standing Room Only! By universal desire of the public,
TONY PASTOR TROUPE!
TONY PASTOR TROUPE!
Will remain
One Week More! One Week More!!
Commencing MONDAY, July 15. The entire Star Company in New Acts, New Songs, New Burlesques. First appearance of Dan Morris. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Admission as usual. N. D. ROBERTS, Bus. Man'r.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
MISS KATE FISHER,
Who will appear in her great Equestrian Drama and Hippodramatic Spectacle, including all the original music, grand broadsword combat, songs, choruses, &c., together with the celebrated trained horse "Wonder," in Lord Byron's beautiful poem of
MAZEPPA.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Last week of the
WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY,
when the Wyndham specialty will be performed. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Wednesday matinee,
CASTE.
In which Miss Sidney Cowell and Mr. George Giddens will appear in their original parts. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Friday evening, July 19, benefit of Mr. Geo. Stevens.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Residence Lots & Acre Property
AT AUCTION,
Wednesday Morning, July 17, at 10 1-2 o'clock,
at our office,
336 WABASH-AV.
24 LOTS on Clinton-st., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., in Phare's Sub-division of Sec. 12, 38, 13. These are fine lots, situated near Western-av., convenient to school and to many trains, Boulevard and Parks.
33 LOTS in McLeod's Sub division of Sec. 24, 39, 13, (South Lynne).
5 ACRES in Block 7, DeJong's Sub-division of Sec. 22, 37, 14, near Kensington Station. Title perfect. Abstracts of title furnished.
SALE POSITIVE. NO RESERVATION. Terms at sale. C. C. THAYER & CO.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF ALL CONSIGNMENTS OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Clothing, Carpets, Notions, Etc.,
AT AUCTION
On Wednesday Morning, July 17, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 148 Michigan-av.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIRST AUCTION SALE
In our New Store Nos. 22, 24, and 26 Randolph st., on WEDNESDAY, July 17, at 9½ a. m., when
WE SHALL OFFER
450 CASES OF
Well Assorted and Seasonable
BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS.
All remnants of Spring Consignments must go.
Geo. P. Gore & Co.,
Auctioneers.

By J. H. PIKE & CO.,
751 West Lake-st.
WEDNESDAY, July 17, 10 a. m.,
New and Second-Hand Furniture,
and General Household Goods, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Lounge, Tables. If you want bargains attend this sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
General Merchandise
And Real Estate Auctioneers,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Genteel Furniture at Auction.
There will be disposed of without reserve, on Wednesday, July 17, at 10 a. m., the entire household furniture of house 1001 South State-st., consisting of Marble Top Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, etc., etc. Also horse, wagon and harness at 2p. m.

TRUSSES, &c.
NEW TRUSS.
DR. MARSH'S NEW PATENT SEAMLESS AND IMPERVIOUS RUPTURE PAD TRUSS is the most perfect instrument for retention of the bowels that has ever been invented. This Truss is entirely new and novel in its construction, and in fitting it we guarantee the patient perfect retention combined with ease and comfort. OUR PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS, for the permanent cure of Hernia (Rupture), has never been equalled in the 20 years it has been in use. With this Truss the majority of cases can be effectually and radically cured so that no Truss is necessary, as can be proved by the numerous testimonials of those who have worn them and been cured. All kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, &c., accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, 589 Wabash-av.
Female to wait upon ladies.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
White Star Line
NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.
Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.
Price of passage, in gold (including wine): First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
For Freight or Passage apply at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HARGIS, Agent, 21 West Madison-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York. From New York.
Scotia ....July 17 Algeria ....July 31
Java ....July 24 Parthia ....August 7
China ....July 31 Calabria ....August 7
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets on greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
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Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
General Western Agent, P. H. DU VERNET, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

[illegible] Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago and most expeditious route [illegible]. For freight apply to [illegible] PEARLEY'S CARTS. For freight apply to [illegible] London, DAVID SHAW & DARKE, [illegible] Montreal, and [illegible] W. A. STRONG, [illegible] Madison-st. [illegible]

WANTED.
WANTED 5,000 CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
to repair, at 105 Park-av. Extra parts of all kinds of wringers in stock.
W. J. ELLINWOOD, [illegible] 105 Park-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
JUST ISSUED.
A NEW AND DELIGHTFUL NOVEL,
Thrown Together.
BY FLORENCE MONTGOMERY,
Author of "Misunderstood," "A Very Simple Story," etc.
12mo. Fine Cloth. $1.50.
This volume is regarded as the author's masterpiece. The London *Athenaeum* says: "[illegible] 'Misunderstood' has given us another charming story of child-life. This, however, is not a book for children. Adult readers of Miss Montgomery's book will find much that will lead them to profitable reflection on childish character and many graphically touched terms of childish thought and expression which will come home to their own experience."

ALSO,
By His Own Might.
From the German of Wilhelmine von Hillern, author of "Only a Girl." Second Edition. 12mo. Fine Cloth. $1.75.
"Vivacious, intricate, and well sustained. One of the best of the many excellent novels from the German issued by this house."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*
For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of the price by
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AMERICAN
BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
L. M. DAYTON,
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Bridge Bolts,
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BUILDING MATERIAL.
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AND
BUILDING FELT.
Send for Circulars and Samples.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
230 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.
Proposals for Dimension Stone
Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed new United States Government building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in its construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marbles, or Sand-stones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, and durability. [illegible] their capacity for working under the chisel or hammer, one sample [illegible], showing on each face a different kind of cutting [illegible] to be submitted in all cases. No stone that has not been tested by actual use in buildings for at least ten years, will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished. [illegible] must be fully opened, and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired, within one year. About 300,000 cubic feet of stone will be required; the size of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate [illegible] feet; the largest stones will not probably contain over 200 cubic feet. [illegible] in order that the contractor may make proper allowance for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment shall be made. [illegible] No bid will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the Recorder of the county in which the quarry is situated, that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry, must accompany each bid. All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond [illegible] The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Dimension Stone," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Sealed Proposals
Will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, [illegible] Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of [illegible], suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone. Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same. All bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or of the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of [illegible], that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him. All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is [illegible] [illegible]

To Railroad Contractors. [illegible]

Office of the International Navigation Company [illegible]

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. [illegible]

COAL.
COAL! COAL!
HARTWELL BROS.,
39 West Twelfth-st.,
DEALERS IN
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s
Lackawanna Coal Exclusively.
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.
CORNS!
DR. KENNISON,
147 Twenty-second-st.,
77 and 79 West Madison-st.
"OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,"
Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.
[illegible]
40 [illegible]

FRANCE.

How the President Met the Deputation from the Right.

Interesting Interview Between Thiers and Rothschild.

A Vampire in the Person of a Wallachian Prince.

Female Operators Denied Admission to the Paris Bourse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, June 24, 1872.

So far as politics go, the week has been taken up with the goings and comings of the Deputies of the Right, who, being very desirous to overturn Mr. Thiers, shake him as much as they can and then stop; like scholars eager to rebel against their teacher, murmuring and moving about, but finally returning to their places because they have really nothing else to do.

I shall give merely a very brief sketch of these moves, which cannot interest you much, though, as with the distant cries of birds, one is willing to know their cause, without, however, attaching any importance to them.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RIGHT.

So this week the Deputies of the Right, about 300 in number, naturally excited by Mr. Thiers' constant offers of his resignation, and especially by the significant Republican successes in the recent elections, broke up into groups and had various meetings to try to force Mr. Thiers to adopt their line of policy, or to resign. Not feeling sure of a majority in the Assembly, and being embarrassed by their isolated position, since public opinion does not want the temporary President of the temporary Republic to leave, they proposed to some of the members of the Moderate Left to make common cause with them. But all these propositions were at once rejected by the Left, and wisely so, I think.

The members belonging to that part of the Assembly declared at once that they would agree to no arrangement which did not have for its basis the recognition of the Republic. The gentlemen of the Right, most of whom were elected under the flag of the Republic, and who decorated themselves with its colors in order to be chosen, refused to do this. Nor have they agreed as to the King whom they want. Some desire Chambord, with all the privileges of the old times; others want him dressed with some modern sauce, with a Constitution, Legislature, etc. Some want the Count of Paris,—that is a kind of undigested mixture of divine right and popular sovereignty. Others swear that the only thing to do is for the Duke d'Aumale to restore the bourgeois throne of his papa, Louis Philippe, and sit upon it as in the days of 1830. There are at least four parties, without counting the avowed or concealed Bonapartists, who are more numerous than they seem. But all of them, about three hundred in number, desire, or rather make a parade of desiring, the re-establishment of monarchy, and refuse to treat with the Left on the basis of the maintenance of the Republic.

Rejected by the Left, and reduced to their own scanty forces, and feeling their impotence, the delegates of the Right chose a delegation of seven, representing their varying shades of opinion,—Changarnier, D'Audiffret, Saint Marc Girardin, etc.,—about as I named them in my last letter. Then they directed them to request Mr. Thiers to govern according to their views,—that is, by quietly moving toward the restoration of some kind of a monarchy. They did not dare to say *this in so* many words, since Mr. Thiers *would* have reminded them how much their language differed from what it was three months ago. But this was really what their request amounted to.

M. Thiers very distinctly refused to comply with their request, but did it in very courteous terms. He told them he had pledged himself to maintain the Republic, and was doing so; that he had chosen his subordinates from all parties where he could find good men, and that eight or ten, at least, were connected with the Right by friendship, if not in sentiment; if they wanted to displace him, they could do it, but that he would not change his policy, since he believed that the change would, in all respects, be fatal to France.

In short, these gentlemen withdrew utterly crushed, half confused, and half angry at their untimely move. They called together those who appointed them. There was much talking and turmoil, and they still talk of the possible resignation of two or three Ministers who belong to the Right. Still, everything is gradually returning to the old channel. The Left is naturally exultant, but it is questionable whether it will have the persistence, and the numerical strength in the Assembly, to sustain Mr. Thiers to the end. I hope so, thanks to the position of the members of the Centre Right, who occasionally want to rebuke the President, but not to overturn him.

THIERS AND ROTHSCHILD.

Much interest has been taken this week in an interview which occurred between Messrs. Thiers and Rothschild. This interview, whose real object was the approaching negotiation of a loan, and not politics, as persons are assiduously asserting, has given origin to a number of stories, and, among others, the following. Says Mr. Rothschild: "Mr. President, the three last elections, carried by the Reds, have lowered the credit of France more than 200,000,000 francs."

"I doubt that, my dear friend," said Mr. Thiers. "It is a note which has value only by reason of my acceptance. It is like a note of no particular value, but on the back of which is your name."

"Very good," said the banker; "but if our house took much of this kind of paper, it would very soon be ruined."

Then they spoke of something else.

It was very possible that this was said. The worse the banker described the situation, the greater his discount on the loan, of which, it is said, he alone proposes to take fifteen hundred million francs, that is, a half. Mr. Rothschild acted and spoke as suited his trade, which was natural.

THE PARIS CITY HALL.

The Municipal Council of Paris has at last came to a definite conclusion touching the rebuilding of the City Hall, and has consequently called for plans. The competitors are required to utilize what remains of the old buildings, to cover no more ground than they did, and to keep as closely as possible to their style of architecture. The architect who presents the best plan, will be entrusted with the construction. The one presenting the second best, will receive ten thousand francs, the third eight thousand, the fourth six thousand, and the fifth four thousand. Nor is it an easy job to put all these details on paper, it being more difficult than if the building were to be entirely new, on account of the trouble of joining the new and the old together. It is also difficult to make estimates, since there must necessarily be some mistakes as to the extent to which the ruins are serviceable. This is what moved the municipal Council to offer so many prizes, in order to stimulate competition.

VAMPIRES, PENGUINS, AND ZEBRAS.

Paris is still swarming with strangers, who in turn attract the attention of the public. Those who have had or are now enjoying the honors of the week, differ greatly in their natures.

Firstly, there is a Wallachian Prince who claims to be a vampire. He is said to have killed his betrothed, a Wallachian and a Princess, and very beautiful. Then he drank her warm blood, like a vampire. It is even said that this story, which, whether true or false, was told all over Wallachia, was the reason for his leaving there and coming to Paris. His appearance is said to harmonize with his tastes,—if vampires have a style of beauty to themselves. He is very thin, greenish-yellow, like a corpse, with fishy eyes and bony hands,—a living dead man.

The second animal which is the object of curiosity—a genuine penguin—has just reached the Garden of Acclimation. It cost 5,000 francs, and its eggs are worth 500 francs apiece. As if it were proud of its worth, it walks straight upright, moving with measured paces on its two great feet, long and strong as those of a copper-pot. If spoken to in a less respectful manner than it thinks it deserves, it gets angry and flaps its immense wings forcibly enough, as its keepers say, to knock down a man.

Then there are six zebras, a present from the King of Abyssinia, successor to the famous Theodore, who wanted to succeed Prince Albert in the heart of the Queen of England. They have been here some time, but they are training them so that they may go in harness, and make a very curious show in the Champs Elysees. The Garden of Acclimation once harnessed some cousins-german of the zebra, and succeeded perfectly. It is true and useful progress, when mankind is endowed with new draught or saddle animals.

On the other hand, an announcement was made this week of the almost fatal illness of the hippopotamus. His doctors say he suffers from home sickness. Regrets for his native streams, and possibly for some well-loved mate, trouble the dreams of the invalid. A year or two ago this exile succeeded in escaping into the Seine, where he amused himself exceedingly until his recapture and return to prison. Since then his health has been such as to cause serious fears.

The women who operate on the Bourse, and there are many of them, are in trouble. They have been denied admission, not only into the interior of the temple of Plutus, but even into the porches. These unhappy creatures were compelled to camp out. They will, however, be allowed to use the porticoes. Of course they feel happier. They can gamble a little more and learn their fate a little quicker.

EMPTY THEATRES.

Owing to the tropical heat which prevails, the theatres are naturally deserted, even by those who have free entry. It is said that this incited a very curious stratagem on the part of a manager. He thought, and not without reason, that nothing produced a vacuum as effectually as a vacuum itself,—that is, a room was empty, or, rather, did not fill up, simply because it was empty. Therefore he dressed up, in plain clothes, all the lay-figures of his own and the neighboring theatres and scattered them around in the rear of the boxes, where they looked like spectators. Poor managers! It is not always easy to have good houses, and for one who succeeds twenty fail. It is said that there was once such a scarcity of paying spectators at the Odeon, that the manager, having discovered one one day, sent him a foot-stove and a glass of punch, moved by gratitude and a desire to encourage others.

THE KING OF THE DOGS.

There died this week in Batignolles, one of the quarters of Paris, a very singular madman. This unfortunate man, a retired watchmaker, was recently bitten by a dog which was believed to be mad. He did not become mad, but crazy, and from that day seriously thought himself the King of the Dogs. Like a good ruler, he picked up all his vagrant subjects, housed and fed them. He appointed many Ministers, and called each one "Your Excellency." He recently wrote several letters to Mr. Thiers on state questions, and always began them "Monsieur, my brother." Mr. Thiers not having replied to him, he sent him a declaration of war, and he would probably have carried it on with an army of dogs. But death broke up his plans, and he was buried,—not one of his subjects, not even his Ministers, escorting him to his last dwelling. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

EMILE CARREY.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 15.

In the local money market business continues dull and money abundant. First-class 60 day paper is in demand, and many of the banks would be willing to take such paper at 8 to 9 per cent.

New York exchange was firm at from 25 to 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks to day.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean have moved their South Side office to 157 and 159 LaSalle street. The Manufacturers' National Bank has moved to the northwest corner of La Salle and Monroe.

In New York money is unusually cheap, but its abundance does not seem to affect the prices of the speculative specialties. Stocks generally were steady, except Erie, which fluctuates largely, but, on the whole, declines from day to day. Gold is higher in consequence of large exports of specie.

CHICAGO CAPITAL ABROAD.

Chicago capitalists do not confine their operations to the local field, but are heard of in connection with important enterprises all over the United States. Some time ago we mentioned the fact that two prominent railroad men of this city, Mr. Perry H. Smith and Geo. L. Dunlap, had taken the contract for building the Canadian North Shore Railroad, from Montreal to Quebec, and now we hear of others interested, together with capitalists in Montreal and Quebec, in the novel scheme of buying, improving, and colonizing (with emigrants from Norway and Sweden) the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This island, about 125 miles long, and probably 30 miles wide, is at present almost uninhabited. But the land is fertile, the forests, mines, and fisheries are valuable, and it lies near the track of all steamers from Montreal and Quebec to Europe. The climate, about like that of Duluth, only more humid, is reasonably well adapted to the raising of Northern cereals, wheat, barley, etc. With these recommendations it seems not improbable that it should offer sufficient attractions to a people accustomed to the sea coast, as the Norwegians are, to induce a large population there in a few years. For over a hundred years the title to the island has been held jointly by twenty or thirty old English families who have never been able to agree upon a policy for inducing settlement or a plan for conveying title to the lands. They have, therefore, been the means of preventing its settlement and improvement. But, about a year ago, a company was formed, which received its official authority on the 14th of last June from the Queen, to buy the island, and, in their corporate capacity, to build mills, towns, ships, lay telegraph cables,—in short, everything necessary for the development of the resources of the island. The Company has been formed with a proposed capital of $2,000,000, a price for the island has been agreed upon, and before next spring the Company's operations will probably begin.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The plans approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney General, and Postmaster General on the 12th, for the new Government buildings in this city, contemplate the cost of the buildings alone to be $2,700,000, exclusive of the land. This, with the $1,250,000 paid for the land, will just absorb the $4,000,000 appropriated by Congress.

CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following customs receipts for the week ending July 6, at the three most important seaports, show the relative volume of import trade at each, viz.: New York, $1,602,951; New Orleans, $4,320; Philadelphia, $104,836. Total at the three ports, $1,712,107.

The following table shows the comparative receipts of internal revenue for two fiscal years, ending respectively June 30, 1871, and June 30, 1872:

Months.	1871.	1872.
July	$21,482,900 18	$14,228,608.55
August	17,389,983 33	11,277,229 01
September	12,991,903 36	10,640,077 83
October	11,229,840.28	10,428,874.50
November	10,598,796 50	9,841,897 44
December	9,509,576 58	9,241,855 74
January	9,413,931 32	11,043,860.21
February	8,836,871 76	9,727,809.62
March	9,979,124.65	10,084,091.89
April	9,388,292.22	10,150,175 20
May	[illegible]	11,663,712 43
June	13,222,066.46	13,889,091.64
Total	$144,967,432 48	$131,397,214.15

The estimated receipts for the above two years, made December 5, 1870, and November 21, 1871, were $147,000,000 and $125,000,000 respectively.

THE GERMAN INDEMNITY.

Some of the Paris journals announced that the firm [illegible] Rothschild lately received 3 wagons of gold by railway from Germany. Those consignments, the *Constitutionnel* announces, arise from the reimbursement of the different war loans, rendered possibly by the first distribution of the French indemnity, and falling due for the most part on July 1. The Rothschilds of Frankfort and their branches are charged with the task of paying the titles. Since the close of the war with France Germany has received from that unfortunate country, in the shape of indemnity, $480,000,000. There is still remaining $660,000,000 before the Prussian army of occupation is finally withdrawn. The wonder is where France gets all the money and what Germany is going to do with it after it is all paid over to her. It is estimated that the entire cost of the war to Germany was about $275,000,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, July 15, 1872.

CITY PROPERTY.

Keith st, between Chicago av and Second st, s f, 24x92 ft, dated March 25; consideration, $900.

Ashley st, between Lincoln and Robey sts, s f, 25 ft, dated July 13; consideration, $600.

Shober st, 346 ft north of North av, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated July 1; consideration, $500.

Shober st, 371 ft north of North av, w f, 50x124½ ft, dated July 1; consideration, $500.

Shober st, 296 ft north of North av, w f, 50x124½ ft, dated July 1; consideration, $1,000.

Mark st, between Chicago av and Second st, w f, 24x92 ft, dated Nov 25, 1871; consideration, $600.

Lot 9, in Block 2, in Peck's west 19 acres of s e ¼ s e ¼ s of Lake st, of Sec 11, 39, 13, dated June 10; consideration, $1,000.

Emerald av, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 28; consideration, $550.

Lot 10, in Block 5, of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 29; consideration, $600.

State st, s w cor of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 48 ft to alley, dated July 11; consideration, $5,750.

North av, s e cor of Western av, 5 acres, dated July 1; consideration, $20,000.

Flournoy st, bet Hoyne and DeKalb sts, s f, 25 feet to alley, dated July 11; consideration, $1,950.

Lot 14 and 15 of John N. Mason's Subdivision of Lots 3 and 5 in s ½ s w ¼ Sec 31, 40, 14, dated July 15; consideration, $1,500.

Dudley st, 300 ft n of Augusta st, w f, 25x123 ft, dated June 14; consideration, $550.

Waller st, north of and near Mitchell st, w f, 25 ft, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $700.

Nebraska st, between Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, 50x106¼ ft, with improvements, dated July 5; consideration, $2,000.

Walnut st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 40x110 ft, dated July 15; consideration, $5,000.

Wood st, s e corner of McReynolds st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 15; consideration, $850.

Indiana av, north of Thirtieth st, e f, 26x170 ft, dated May 22; consideration, $10,000.

Clayton st, between Morgan and Fisk sts, n f, 25x84½ ft, dated May 17; consideration, $850.

Butterfield st, n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 1; consideration, $1,385.

Lot 22 and n ½ Lot 23, in Block 4, of w ½ e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, with improvements, dated June 15; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 5, in Givins and Gilbert's s 15 acres of e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated July 10; consideration, $400.

Taylor st, w of Leavitt st, s f, 25 ft, dated July 10; consideration, $800.

Henry st, w of and nr Canal st, n f, 26 ft, dated June 10; consideration, $2,000.

Twenty-first st, 200 ft w of Purple st, s f, 25 ft, running to st in rear, dated June 15; consideration, $3,400.

Mohawk st, n of Clybourn av, 25x123 ft, dated July 13; consideration, $900.

Lot 20, in Pope's w ½, Block 1, of Cook and Anderson's w ½ n e ¼ Sec 24, 39, 13, dated June 13; consideration, $500.

Lots 40 and 41, in Block 5, of Millard and Decker's s e ¼ s n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated June 1; consideration, $1,000.

Monroe st, 130 ft w of State st, n f, 21½ ft to Marble place, dated June 11; consideration, $36,750.

Noble st, north of and near Kinzie st, w f, 66x99 ft, dated April 22; consideration, $1,100.

Third av, 78 ft south of Taylor st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated June 15; consideration, $4,000.

Lake av, s e corner of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 320 f to railroad, dated April 26; consideration, $40,000.

Prairie av, bet Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts, w f, 50x113½ ft, dated June 15; consideration, $11,350.

Lot 2, on Oak st, e of and near Sedgwick st, dated July 11; consideration, $2,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Prairie av, n w cor of Fifty-fourth st, e f, undivided ½ of 100x180 ft, dated July 3; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 24, in Block 13, in Adam Smith's s ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ s w ¼ Sec 35, 39, 13, dated July 15; consideration, $550.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 14, same, dated July 3; consideration, $600.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 14, same, dated July 3; consideration, $600.

Lots 30 to 32, in Block 5, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated May 20; consideration, $648.

Lot 45, in Block 5, of same, dated June 15; consideration, $1,200.

S ½ of n ½, lot 8, in Block 5, of Wilson, Heald & Stebbing's n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated June 15; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 8 and all of Lot 12, south of the north line and north of the south line of Lot 7, in same subdivision as the above, in e ½ of s w ¼, dated June 13; consideration, $21,816.

Lots 42 to 45, in Fisk & Young's Subdivision of Lot 8, w of Wallace st, in s ½ of s w ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 13; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 13 to 25 of Rice and Valentine's lots 11 to 20 in Dobbin's Subdivision of n ½ se ¼ of ne ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated June 26; consideration, $16,250.

Lot 12, on Wentworth av, in Block 4, in Cannon's n ½ s ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 21; consideration, $700.

Lot 13, in Bowen's Blocks 2 and 3, in Ridgewood, Hyde Park, dated June 1; consideration, $2,600.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1871.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	1,816	2,731	5,124	2,506
Wheat, bu	24,180	16,110	67,245	12,171
Corn, bu	241,768	167,044	283,346	229,445
Oats, bu	18,400	9,986	184,052	5,984
Rye, bu	1,050	7,173	....	4,763
Barley, bu	....	400	1,034	2,800
Grass seed, lbs	3,100	....	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	19,260	....	27,820
Cured meats, lbs	84,209	28,840	95,536	48,092
Beef, brls	....	....	10	31
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	120	50,045	292,948	66,650
Tallow, lbs	19,160	19,640	19,000	18,220
Butter, lbs	58,470	40,760	30,426	46,300
Live hogs, No	4,677	3,028	6,955	6,133
Cattle, No	498	494	1,021	1,518
Sheep, No	1,108	239	....	....
Hides, lbs	22,680	128,881	185,684	111,070
Highwines, brls	374	202	494	228
Wool, lbs	78,288	101,410	246,276	98,450
Potatoes, bu	1,029	580	....	....
Lumber, m	9,796	8,871	2,641	2,686
Shingles, m	4,348	2,735	1,720	2,784
Lath, m	2,406	1,212	1,800	256
Salt, brls	3,600	10,041	3,019	1,118

Withdrawn on Saturday from store for city consumption: 2,961 bu wheat; 2,613 bu corn; 11,135 bu oats; 1,351 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 40 cars wheat; 490 cars and 56,900 bu corn; 15 cars and 2,000 bu oats; 12 cars rye; 5 cars barley. Total (552) cars, 280,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

To	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	12,185	7,280	72,915	63,524	4,392
By canal	....	4,770	....	....	....
Buffalo	2,476	84,463	1,160,916	262,991	39,012
Erie	1,010	....	....	50,000	....
Huron	1,051	....	182,765	14,285	....
Other US pts	265	....	7,966	12,799	....
Montreal	....	....	36,131	....	....
Colborne	....	....	141,692	....	....
Collingw'd	....	....	14,981	17,140	17,162
Other C pts	....	20,009	15,864	....	....
Totals	16,976	116,492	1,648,130	420,739	60,566

Also, 9,500 bu barley by rail.

The leading produce markets were generally firmer to-day, the situation being favorable to an advance in most departments. The corner on pork, and lighter receipts of grain, with a decline in lake freights were alike the occasion of greater firmness on the part of holders, except in oats. There was, however, less doing in most of the markets, as many buyers held off, except in corn. Add to this the fact that not a few prominent operators are now rusticating at the seaboard, on the plains, or in mid-ocean, and we have an argument for greater quietness than was noted to-day. There were no changes worthy of mention in the grocery market. The demand was active for this period of the week, and prices were again firmly maintained all around. Dry goods met with only a limited inquiry, and the general market was lacking in strength, the weakness being especially noticeable in unseasonable fabrics. Butter and cheese were in moderate demand only, and for the latter the market was weak and lower, prices declining 1-2c all around. Coal met with a fair inquiry at last week's prices, or at $8.50 for Lackawanna, and at $8.50a9.00 for Erie. Fish, dried fruits, hides and leather were without material change. Turpentine declined 2c. The market for lumber at the yards continues active, and a very firm feeling prevails. The stocks are in good working condition. The metal, tinners' stock, and iron markets were fairly active and unchanged. Nails sold quite readily, at $6.00 rates. Broom corn, beans, cooperage, and wool were in meagre demand, at about former quotations. Potatoes and poultry were quiet but steady. Railroad freights were more active but steady, at unchanged rates.

Highwines were quiet, and 1c lower. Holders early insisted on Saturday's figure, 88c, which buyers would not pay. When the latest New York was received, quoting wines lower, our market weakened, and sale was made of 100 brls at 87c. The market closed nominally steady at the decline.

Lake freights were active but again 1-2c lower on corn rates, about all the vessels offered being taken at the decline. It is understood that some vessels were sent light to the iron ore ports, rather than accede the reduction. A total of 15 charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat; 350,000 bu corn; and 25,000 bu barley. The market closed weak on sail rates at 7 1-2c on wheat, 6 3-4a7c on corn, and 4 3-4a5c on oats to Buffalo; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 12c on corn to Oswego; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were excited and higher, though not specially active. Mess pork led the way, as usual, opening 25a30c per brl higher than on Saturday, and advancing another 37½c before the close of the session, with little difference between July and August options. The reason for this is hard to divine, when it is well known that mess pork is coming forward at liberal rates from other cities. The parties here who are engineering the advance have, however, announced their readiness to take all the outside pork that is offered, provided it comes up to the Chicago standard of inspection, so that they are not open (as yet) to the charge laid at the door of most men who run what are called corners. The effect of this promises to be to secure to pork owners outside the city a great deal more than they could otherwise have obtained for their pork, whatever may be the result to the short interest, and to the parties who are now long. It is stated that the recent large purchases of pork which have started up prices, were made for parties in Canada, who want the pork, and do not care about receiving differences. They wish to use some of it in Canada, and to ship the rest to Great Britain. If this be so the blame of *this* corner will rest on the shorts who sold property they did not own. The demand to-day was principally for August. Lard was quiet, but shared the firmness in pork, as was also the case with meats, most descriptions of which must be advanced in quotations. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $14.62 1-2; do seller August, $14.50a14.62 1-2; do seller September, $12.90a13.00; do seller December, $12.25. Lard, cash or seller July, $9.00a9.10; summer lard, $7.80a7.85. Dry salted meats, 5a5 1-8c for shoulders, and 6 7-8a7c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Box meats 1-4a3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer shoulders at 4 1-2c; do long clear, 7 1-8c; do Stretfords, 7 1-4a7 3-8c. Sweet pickled hams, 12a13c for winter, and 10a11c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 1-4c for shoulders; 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs; 8 1-8a8 1-4c for clear; 12a14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month at $14.62 1-2; 1,250 brls do at $14.25; 250 brls do seller July and August at $14.25; 2,500 brls do seller August at $14.50; 1,000 brls do at $14.25; 500 brls do at $14.12 1-2; 500 brls do at $14.50; 1,000 brls do at $14.00; 500 brls (perhaps Saturday evening) at $14.00; 500 brls do seller December at $12.25; 100 tcs lard, Saturday evening, delivered at Milwaukee, at $8.25; 150,000 lbs shoulders, seller last half August at 5 1-4c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (average 16 lbs) at 13c; 545 tcs do on private terms; 20,000 lbs bacon hams at 14 1-2c canvassed and packed.

Flour was in improved demand, but principally on direct orders for well-known brands, the general market being tame. There was no change in flour prices. Bran was irregular, quoted at $11.00a12.00, with sales of 30 tons at price not named. Sales of flour were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (St. Louis Best) at $10.75; 50 brls do at $9.12 1-2; 75 brls do (People's) at $9.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 1,200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.75a8.25; 100 brls do at $7.50; 200 brls do (Big Leaf) at $7.25; 300 brls do (Glory) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Wis.) at $6.25; 100 brls do (Iowa) at $6.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls low grade at $4.60; 25 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 3,100 brls. Also 10 tons shorts at $13.00, delivered. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7.50@9.00
Spring extras, choice	6.25@7.00
Spring Minnesotas	7.00@8.00
Spring superfine	3.75@4.00
Rye flour	[illegible]

Wheat was less active, though a fair business was done, and prices ruled about 1c per bu higher for next month than on Saturday. New York was reported firmer, with a better demand to fill the deficiency in Great Britain, though rather quiet, and Milwaukee operators were buying in our market, to-day, for next month's delivery, the price here being lower than in the City of Bricks. There were, however, but few others buying, hence the general tone of the market was slow, but firm. The receipts were but little more than one-third of the shipments, but cash wheat was not wanted, and did not share in the August advance; shippers were not buying. Seller August opened at $1.19, advanced to $1.20, declined to $1.18 3-4, again advanced to $1.20, and closed easier at $1.19 5-8. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold sparingly at $1.26a1.26 1-2, closing at the outside. Seller September sold at $1.10; and seller the year at $1.08 1-2a1.09 1-2, closing at $1.09 1-4. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26 1-2; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26 3-4; 25,000 bu do at $1.26 1-2; 10,000 bu do at $1.26 1-4; 74,000 bu do at $1.26. Total, 117,600 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and averaged a shade higher than on Saturday, the receipts being lighter, while buying for shipment was stimulated by a further decline of ½c in lake freights. Receivers have been free sellers hitherto, because stocks are large, and there was a prospect of a further decline, so that corn sent here to fill options was sold on arrival, and the option deliveries were deferred. For this reason large quantities of July corn are yet undelivered, and some operators think that the offerings of current receipts will be very light, as the farmers are now busy in the fields, and will not care to send in more than enough to make good the deficits on the July deliveries. This tended to stiffen prices, especially as corn was reported less plenty in New York; but there were enough sellers on the market to prevent any material advance. Seller August opened at 42 1-4c, and advanced to 42 3-4c at the close. Seller the month sold at 41a41 1-2c; fresh receipts at 41 1-2a42c, and seller September at 43 5-8a44c, all closing with firm holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 85,000 bu No. 2 at 42c; 20,000 bu do at 41 7-8c; 62,400 bu do at 41 3-4c; 51,000 bu do at 41 5-8c; 87,000 bu do at 41 1-2c; 51,000 bu do at 41 3-8c; 93,000 bu do at 41 1-4c; 40,000 bu do at 41 1-8c; 6,200 bu do at 41c; 5,600 bu do at 41 1-2c afloat; 11,200 bu high mixed at 42 1-2c afloat; 16,000 bu No. 2 at 43c free on board; 52,000 bu do at 42 3-4c do; 2,000 bu rejected at 38 1-4c; 16,800 bu do at 38c; 8,400 bu do at 37 3-4c; 2,000 bu do at 37 1-2c; 800 bu do at 37c; 400 bu no grade at 37c; 800 bu do at 36c; 1,200 bu do at 35c; 400 bu ears at 40c. Total, 616,800 bu.

Oats were weak, with less doing, though reported firmer in New York. The decline was, however, the result of a bear movement by prominent dealers, who took hold rather freely towards the close. The trading was principally for seller August, which opened at 26 3-8c, sold down to 26c, and closed at 26 1-4c. Regular was quoted at 26a26 1-4c, and seller September the same; seller the year at 25 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu at 26 3-4c; 18,600 bu at 26 1-2c; 6,200 bu at 26 1-4c; 3,000 bu at 26c; 600 bu rejected at 23 1-2c. Total, 31,400 bu.

Rye was moderately active, but a shade easier than at the close on Saturday, there being more sellers. Cash transactions embraced 800 bu No. 2 (Northwestern) at 60c; and 4,400 bu at 59 1-2c. Seller September sold at 53c; and seller August was nominal at 55a56c.

Barley was inactive on cash lots, except one sale of 400 bu No. 3 at 44c. The market was stronger on options, seller September selling at 56c, and closing with that figure bid. Seller the month was nominal at 53c.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

At the close of June the weather in a portion of France was changeable, and the grain supply at most the markets small, but at Marseilles and Toulouse weather fine and favorable for the harvest. Wheat imports at Marseilles were suspended, and the market was in a state of calm at the decline.

The grain crops in the region of country bordering on the Azov Sea are said to be unusually short in those important districts of Russia, while in the Odessa district the crops are mostly good, but in Northern Russia decidedly bad. From the opening of navigation to the 1st of June, 1872, the shipments of all descriptions of grain from Taganrog, a port of the Azov, to all countries, have been 657,710 qrs., against [illegible] qrs. to same date in 1871. Navigation opened this year 15 days earlier than last year at Taganrog. From Berdianski, a port of the Azov Sea, from April 16 to May 27, 50 cargoes of wheat had been cleared this season, only six of which were for the United Kingdom.

The latest advices from Russian Poland and from South Russia are very threatening, owing to a severe drouth.

HUNGARY, June 22.—The wheat crop presents a very good appearance, and if the weather remains fine, we shall have a good crop of this grain as well as of barley. Rye has suffered from the great heat of May, and not more than half a crop is expected. Oats have nothing more to be wished for.

The stocks of flour July 1, 1872, were: In Glasgow, 18,000 brls against 65,920 brls in 1871, and in Liverpool, July 1, 1872, 29,000 brls, against 108,000 brls in 1871.

There were on the 28th June 160 cargoes of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom, against 325 at the corresponding date in 1871.

There were in transit for the United Kingdom from all countries, excepting steamer shipments from America, and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, June 22, 1872, 162 cargoes of wheat, against 342 cargoes at the corresponding date, in 1871, and 271 cargoes of wheat at the corresponding date in 1870.

The shipments of wheat from St. Petersburg since the opening of navigation in May, have been only 136,000 qrs., of which only 33,600 qrs. were destined for the United Kingdom.

The corn trade circulars of Great Britain estimate the requirements from imports to September 1, 1872, at 1,656,000 qrs., equal to 13,248,000 bu.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and New York canals, was, July 6, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	368,405	449,354	1,135,071	53,780
Albany	4,600	4,000	32,000	....
Buffalo	259,159	655,339	784,093	9,755
Chicago	1,390,026	3,967,678	1,914,044	109,632
Milwaukee	327,000	254,807	409,771	37,156
*Duluth	25,000	....	....	....
Toledo, June 22	187,875	606,862	375,188	7,551
Detroit	126,156	24,894	105,174	1,651
*Oswego	40,000	250,000	15,000	....
St. Louis	96,858	474,670	29,900	4,591
Boston	1,249	177,682	409,391	42,174
Toronto, July 1	27,706	3,856	23,124	11,300
Montreal, July 1	88,128	226,454	32,470	400
*Philadelphia	26,000	175,000	50,000	1,000
*Baltimore	15,000	210,000	35,000	....
Rail shipments	4,512	255,083	172,547	4,244
Lake shipments	649,141	1,126,465	336,574	....
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	428,724	2,121,388	718,979	....
Total	4,088,842	11,160,482	6,302,689	283,782
Total June 29, '72	3,806,158	12,087,159	7,322,337	272,249
Total June 22, '72	3,056,133	11,054,086	6,809,416	320,850
Total June 15, '72	3,098,637	11,353,932	6,341,814	359,890
Total June 8, '72	3,525,734	12,188,634	5,574,874	368,046
Total June 1, '72	4,200,749	11,363,789	4,353,667	350,736
Total May 25, '72	5,117,369	10,445,869	3,383,511	335,784
Total July 7, '71	[illegible]	8,490,094	1,031,561	102,998

*Estimated.

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ending July 9, 1872, and their distribution:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Peas, bu.	C. M., brls.
Liverpool	2,931	89,680	272,256	....	....	....
London	....	7,506	110,655	....	....	....
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....
Queenst'n	4,310	42,782	37,154	....	....	....
Gloucester	....	14,455	70,003	....	....	....
Bristol	....	30,800	167,803	....	....	....
Newry	....	....	26,037	....	....	....
Newport	....	....	21,863	....	....	....
Cork	....	....	103,855	....	....	....
Belfast	....	....	70,011	....	....	....
Bremen	....	....	18,487	....	....	....
W. Indies	3,435	....	5,450	....	412	3,092
B. N. A. Col.	5,375	....	850	....	....	....
Brazil	2,372	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico	100	....	....	....	....	....
Venezuela	979	....	....	85	....	....
Total	19,106	185,223	1,044,421	85	412	3,092
Prv. week	24,957	278,616	1,262,247	1,050	3,550	3,496
Cor. w'k 1871	51,755	513,203	573,707	125	1,498	4,122
From Jan. 1, 1872	490,609	4,047,197	12,400,705	13,103	119,074	97,440
Do. 1871	964,275	8,338,060	4,321,445	16,283	64,028	69,839
Do. 1870	941,781	8,453,830	175,528	13,274	12,769	89,442
Do. 1869	645,481	6,092,675	1,512,744	41,257	87,659	85,788

And Rye—Bremen, 6,846 bush; Hamburg, 8,223 bush; Rotterdam, 3,398 bush. Beans—West Indies, 1,722 bush.

Comparative aggregate receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and St. Louis, from Jan. 1 to July 6, inclusive, for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	2,427,659	2,313,749	2,646,892	3,103,598
Wheat, bu	9,605,519	16,810,101	19,137,417	18,130,378
Corn, bu	43,566,669	23,133,140	15,733,058	16,672,212
Oats, bu	12,958,436	6,404,159	6,813,520	6,926,164
Barley, bu	1,674,585	767,269	928,579	519,042
Rye, bu	774,891	563,831	435,000	611,300
Total, bu	67,678,798	53,678,800	43,150,569	42,862,908

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the week ending June 15, 1872, and from September 1 to June 16, for the undermentioned years were:

	1872. Week. June 15. Cwts. 112	1871-72. Sep. 1 to June 16. Cwts. 112	1870-71. Sep. 1 to June 16. Cwts. 112	1869-70. Sep. 1 to June 16. Cwts. 112 lbs.
Flour	[illegible]	2,414,583	7,855,645	4,812,584
Wheat	540,724	29,854,621	24,940,610	30,891,424
Corn	553,365	13,803,906	11,602,786	13,895,137
Oats	252,300	6,659,228	6,606,288	7,876,549
Barley	212,281	10,103,186	5,419,470	6,434,939
Rye, &c	485	193,615	120,109	107,914
Peas	25,391	765,455	775,490	1,008,672
Beans	41,786	3,326,896	1,449,209	1,392,653
Total	1,616,473	66,462,203	55,176,318	66,503,664

LATEST.

In the afternoon, pork was quiet and weak; lard strong; wheat steady; corn quiet and firm; oats quiet and steady. Sales on the call were: 500 brls pork, at $14.50; 500 brls do seller August, at $14.25; 60,000 bu wheat seller August, at $1.19 7-8; 10,000 bu do seller the year, at $1.09; 10,000 bu do, at $1.08 7-8; 35,000 bu corn seller August, at 42 3-4c; 25,000 bu do seller September, at 43 7-8c; 5,000 bu oats, at 26 3-8c; 25,000 bu do seller August, at 26 1-2c. The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$14 50	14 75
Mess pork, seller August	....	14 12½
Mess pork, seller September	12 50	14 00
Mess pork, seller December	11 95	12 37½
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Lard, cash	9 25	9 50
Wheat, cash or seller July	1 26	1 26½
Wheat, seller August	1 19½	1 19¾
Wheat, seller September	1 10	1 10½
Wheat, seller the year	1 08¾	1 09
Corn, cash or seller July	41½	41¾
Corn, seller August	42¾	42⅞
Corn, seller September	43¾	43⅞
Oats, cash or seller July	26	26¼
Oats, seller August	26	26⅛
Oats, seller September	26	26¼
Oats, seller the year	25½	25¾

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 15.

BUTTER—Was again in fair request, and, although the warm weather operated unfavorably, there was no material weakening of prices, the advance established in choice grades last week being well sustained all around. Common and medium qualities were quoted quiet and easy. Prices range as follows: Strictly choice dairy at 18@20c; fair to good grades at 13@15c inferior to common at 7@12c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were reasonably active, and were being held with decided firmness, while other goods in the list were dull and easy. No quotable change took place, and we repeat our list as follows: Stark, 39@40c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 36c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 34c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 22@23c; gunnies, single, 18@20c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 60@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade was active, and prices ruled firm, as follows: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; cement, $1.90@2.00; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@1.25; lime, brls, $1.25@1.30; white sand, ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $45.00@50.00; building brick, $8.00@10.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
15x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 30x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	12.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
33x54 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BROOM CORN—The market was quiet at the following range of prices: $100@160.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—We still quote as follows: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

CHEESE—The hot weather checked the movement in this article, and weakened prices. The demand was of a light consumptive character, and orders were being filled at a ½c reduction from last week's quotations. We revise our list accordingly: New York factory, 10@10½c; Ohio factory, 7@9c; Western factory, 7@9c.

COAL—Remains quiet without further change in values. The following prices are current: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $8.50; Erie, $8.50@9.00; Brier Hill, $8.50@9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Only a limited inquiry existed for goods in this line, and values were simply nominal. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	3.00
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	1.75@1.80
Corn, Elgin	2.50@2.60
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25
Peas, 2 lb	3.20
Lima beans, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Succotash, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Lobster, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 1 lb	3.15
Oysters, 2 lb	2.10
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—Following are the prices now current: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $1.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The inquiry was small at a range of 12@12½c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Moderate demand at former prices. Sales of 2 sacks prime live geese at 88c.

FISH—Dealers report a continued good demand, and under light stocks the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. We repeat our quotations of Saturday: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@1.85; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; Georgia cod, $5.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; scaled, 35@40c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Were generally weak, with a decline in peaches and apples we note a slight reduction. Apples are only fair. We quote: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@15½c; raisins, $3.25@3.30; blackberries, 14½@15c; raspberries, 38@39c; pitted cherries, 35@40c; peaches, pared, 20@22c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 8@9c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern 6@8c; do Western 8@9c; Michigan, 10@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—The market was well supplied and generally met with a fair demand. Peaches rather slow sale. Sales, 150 bxs apples at 35c; 135 bxs at 40c; 150 bxs at 45c; 100 bxs at 50c; 10 brls at $2.50; 40 brls at $3.00; 65 brls at $3.50; 10 bxs pears at $1.25@1.50; 10 bskts at $1.50; 15 bu plums at $4.00@4.50; 15 bxs (¼ bu) at $1.50; 8 bxs (24 qts) apricots at $4.00; 10 bskts at $1.50; 15 bu peaches at $1.00; 12 bxs at 75@90c; 10 bxs poor at 30@50c. Berries—The offerings were rather light this morning, with a fair portion of the supply in poor condition; choice lots sold well: sales of 54 cases black raspberries at 15c; 12 cases at 12½c; 8 cases at 10c; 10 cases red at 20c; 20 cases at 18c; 3 cases at 17c; 12 cases blackberries at 20c; 3 cases poor at 9c; 10 bu whortleberries at $4.50; 15 bxs (⅛ bu) at $2.40; 10 bxs do at $2.50. Cherries—Offerings light and prices firm; sales of 10 bu at $3.50; 25 bskts at 80c. Lemons sold at $13.00@13.50, and oranges at $11.00.

GROCERIES—In this department of trade a liberal business was doing and former rates were firmly maintained all around. Coffee, sugars, and rice are in large demand. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26¼@27½c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23½@24c; prime do, 23@23½c; good do, 22½@22½c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, [illegible]; powdered and crushed, 13@13½c; granulated, 12½@13c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 11½@12c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, 11½@11½c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 6½@6¾c; palm, 5½@6½c; Avon imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Aside from a light inquiry for shipment South and East, there was little or nothing doing in pressed hay, and with a full supply in store the market remains weak and unsettled. Loose descriptions were in fair local request at about former rates, dealers paying the following prices: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@16.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted fairly active and firm. We repeat our list: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do, heavy, 10c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 13@14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 28c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was quiet, and prices were easy as follows:

Horse shoe iron	6 5-10@	7c	
Bar iron	5 @	5 1-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 6-10@	6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10@	6 9-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @	5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@	6 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18		
Sheet iron	6½	@ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½	@13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12	rates

LEATHER—Prices range the same as for the past fortnight or more, and are generally firm, as the stocks both of domestic and foreign leather are light. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 31@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ⅌ lb	40@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	90@	1 10
Kip veals	90@	1 15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	28
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1 20@	1 40
Calf, country	1 10@	1 25
Rough upper, 14 to 19 lbs	35@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 13 lbs	36@	38
Rough upper, damaged	30@	32
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	33@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	30@	32
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	1 25@	1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium	90@	1 00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	60 00@	85 00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@	80 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1 85@	2 35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1 70@	2 30
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1 60@	2 00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1 60@	1 50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand was active, and prices ruled firm as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $15.50; do roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers' over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 80; 6, 8, and 4, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 15 and 14, 12½c; 16 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bolts, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—We still quote as follows:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18@	20
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	17@	20
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	30@	35
Marline, ⅌ lb	17@	19
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17@	19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5 00@	5 37½
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6 50@	7 00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6 00@	6 50

NAILS—The demand was active at $6.00 rates: 10d to 60d, ⅌ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.25; 3d fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $6.25; $7.00 ⅌ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Turpentine was 2c lower, with which exception prices underwent no material change. Trade was only moderately active, at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 55c; linseed, raw, 80c; do, boiled, 85c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.15@2.25; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.05; bank oil, 63c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Met with only a light demand, at the prices given below:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11 50
Fancy brands	10.50@11 00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14 50
American	12 50
Snow White	11 00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	[illegible]
English Venetian red	[illegible]
English orange mineral	[illegible]
English red lead	[illegible]
American red lead	11 50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	3 60

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—Following are the quotations now current: Old live chickens, $4.50@4.75 per doz; spring do, $2.50@3.00.

POTATOES—We quote the market fairly active at the following range of prices: New, $1.00 per bu to $3.00@3.50.

SWEET POTATOES—The receipts of new were light, and small sales were effected at $1.50 per ⅛ bu box.

SALT—Trade was active and the feeling developed was one of firmness. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $1.75; Onondaga, fine, $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy without bags, $3.75; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.80.

SEEDS—This market was dull at the annexed range of quotations: Timothy at $2.90@3.00 for fair; $3.05@3.15 prime; clover at $8.25@7.50.

TEAS—Business was reported fair, with no change in prices. We continue to quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 55@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Remains firm and unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $9.00; maple: $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes plenty and prices easier; a large portion of the supply in poor condition. Other descriptions in fair supply. Sales of 280 boxes tomatoes at 75c; 85 boxes at 70c; 20 boxes poor at 50c; 10 brls turnips at $2.25@2.50; 26 doz cabbage at $1.00; 40 doz at 75@90c; 30 crates, at $1.00 per crate; 100 lbs squash at 5c; 160 doz cucumbers at 40@50c; 20 brls onions at $3.75.

WOOL—The general demand continues small, and prices are weak. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	51@53c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Washed, fine	35@39c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	41@43c
Tub washed, prime condition	67@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@65c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 15.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,181. There was very little life in the cattle market today. Buyers were out in fair numbers, but none seemed inclined to operate to any considerable extent, and, aside from a few car loads of good to choice droves taken by shippers, and a few bunches of thin natives and Texans, picked up by city butchers, little or no trading was done. The feeling was weaker in consequence, as, in addition to the fresh receipts, there were several hundred stale cattle, and the condition of the markets below is such that any material improvement in the market here cannot reasonably be looked for during the present week. We quote values nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 6,500. The demand was more active than on the closing days of last week, and a somewhat firmer feeling obtained. The receipts, as will be seen, were liberal, but buyers were numerous, and the combined demand proved sufficient to absorb the supply. Sales were effected at $3.80@3.85 for common heavy; at $3.90@4.00 for good to choice do; at $3.90@4.00 for common light, and at $4.05@4.20 for good to choice do,—indicating an advance of 5c per 100 lbs, as compared with the closing prices of last week. Transactions include the following:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
81	216	$4.15	61	180	$4.07½	54	232	$4.15
73	174	4.15	58	239	4.20	44	235	4.15
86	206	4.10	88	226	4.10	54	196	4.10
53	281	4.15	53	271	4.00	28	309	4.00
60	211	4.10	63	184	4.00	58	291	4.20
71	217	4.10	80	272	3.95	52	208	4.10
72	186	4.20	25	353	4.00	35	212	4.05
49	203	4.15	60	208	4.10	139	199	4.20
47	190	4.10	63	209	4.10	147	261	4.00
48	216	4.10	29	229	4.10	55	190	4.10
112	196	4.25	63	216	4.10	74	160	4.20
76	260	4.20	131	219	4.10	62	199	4.20
27	200	4.10	36	306	4.00	49	210	4.10
[illegible]	179	4.10	37	344	4.02½	70	161	4.20
61	196	4.15	67	219	4.15	45	236	4.05
31	225	4.10	35	240	4.15	35	239	4.05
31	219	4.10	66	176	4.10	151	251	4.05

SHEEP—Only 1 arrived; value ....

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 15.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	9,796	2,641
Shingles, m	4,348	1,720
Lath, pieces, m	2,406	1,800

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	8,871	2,686
Shingles, m	2,735	2,704
Lath, pieces, m	1,212	256

CARGOES—The inquiry was active, and a much firmer feeling prevailed. A saw shingles and lath were steady at former quotations. Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	$ 3.25
Ludington, ⅌ m	3.00
Pentwater, ⅌ m	2.75
Muskegon, ⅌ m	2.25
White Lake, ⅌ m	2.75
Grand River, ⅌ m	2.25

WEST SIDE.

Horn's Pier—wood ⅌ cord	3.25
Railroad ties	.12c
Two Rivers—lumber ⅌ m	2.50
Ahnepee—wood ⅌ cord	3.00 @3.25
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.11 @ .12c
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles	.25c
Menominee	[illegible]
Oconto	[illegible]

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	18.00 @20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00 @18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00 @14.00
Common inch lumber	12.00 @12.50
Joist and scantling	11.87½@12.00
Shingles	2.75 @ 3.00
Lath	2.00
Pickets	10.00 @12.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, 125 m ft piece stuff at $19 for 3-inch, 20 ft and over; $14 for 18 ft, and $11.50 for 12, 14, and 16 ft; balance ordinary run at $12. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo Cecilia, from Manistee, 80 m ft mill stuff on contract; 110 m ft joist and scantling at $12; 3 m pickets, at $10. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Sanborn, from Pentwater, 165 m ft joist and scantling at $12. Sold by Wm. Megiade.

Cargo schr Skidmore, from Pentwater, 115 m ft selects at $31.50. Sold by Wm. Megiade.

Cargo schr Swan, from Ludington, 128 m ft joist and scantling at $13. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Harrison, from Ludington, 108 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00 (mill tally). Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr George L Seaver, from Manistee, deck load on contract. Hold full 90 ft joist and scantling at $12.00 (mill tally). Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Annie Tomine, from Manistee, 132 m ft joist and scantling at $18.00 for 3-inch 20 ft, and $14.00 for 18 ft; balance at $12.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Forest, from Manistee, 60 m ft 3-inch long joist at $19.50; 100 m ft joist and scantling at $12. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo brig Express, from Monastique, 225 m ft Norway boards and strips at $14.00; 5,000 pieces lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Hubbard, from Pentwater, 100 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Buena Vista, from Manistee, 60 m ft 3-inch long joist at $20.00; 90 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Moss, from Manistee, 800 m "A" shingles at $2.75; 150 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow Milton, from White Lake, 120 m ft common mixed at $12.00 for 2-inch and $23.00 for inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Persia, from White Lake, 90 m ft common at $13.00 for inch and $12.00 for 2 inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Barbarian, from Oconto, 225 m ft boards and strips at $15.50; 60 m pcs lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Liberty, from Muskegon, 45 m ft boards and strips at $14.50; 45 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The inquiry was large, and prices ruled firm, as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@22.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	33.00@35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and up	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	26.00@28.00
B stock boards	20.00@22.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@16.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@20.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@16.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut	70.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
White wood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	35.00@40.00

ON TRACK.

The receipts were small and prices favored buyers:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.75@2.00

Three dollars ⅌ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

CLEARANCES.......July 15.

Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 24,000 bu wheat, 240 brls flour.

Bark Maria Martin, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.

Schr Adirondack, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.

Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.

Prop City of Madison, Duluth, 750 bu oats, 24 brls salt, 110 brls flour, 30 brls pork, and sundries.

Prop Norman, Sault, Ont., 7 brls pork, 19 brls flour.

Prop Norman, Eagle Harbor, 160 brls salt, 6 pkgs lard, and sundries.

Prop Lawrence, Port Huron, 14,000 bu corn, 464 bu [illegible], and sundries.

Prop [illegible], Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 745 brls [illegible], and sundries.

Prop Arizona, Buffalo, 46,000 bu oats, 600 brls flour.

Prop Ocean, Montreal, 18,000 bu corn.

Prop Chas Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 green hides, and sundries.

Prop Anna Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.

[illegible]

ARRIVALS.......July 15.

Prop City of Madison, Marquette, 260 tons iron ore, 100 pkgs fish.

[illegible]

Schr Mary, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 15 m lath.

[illegible]

Barge J. A. Mowry, Lincoln, 155 m lumber, 100 m lath.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Lake Freights.

[illegible]

DETROIT, July 13.—There is no change in the situation. Tonnage is scarce and freights plenty.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—[illegible]

Marking the Channels.

The following communication, from the master of one of the best known lake propellers, is deserving of careful consideration, as the charges made are of the most serious nature:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

A SHIPMASTER.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne July 13:

DOWN—[illegible]

UP—[illegible]

WIND—West; light.

Passed the Sault Canal.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Notes.

[illegible]

[illegible] iam Barry, fell from the main crosstree of the vessel while furling the main-topsail, about five miles east of Big Summer Island, and was drowned. Barry is supposed to be an American, aged 32 years, and leaves a wife and two children on Station Island.

NECESSITY OF SHIPPING ARTICLES.—Hardly a day passes but some steamer or vessel is compelled to call here for men to complete their crews, sailors, firemen, engineers, or deck hands deeming it optional when and where to leave their situations,—a great annoyance, and causing vexatious delays. The custom of carrying ship articles for government has been discontinued, without which no restraint can be exercised, leaving it entirely with the employe to go when he pleases.

EXPORTING VESSELS.—And now comes another complaint that a vessel has not been reported when she has passed this point. It may be well to inform some owners who like to "put on frills" that the gilt letters on their crafts' sides cannot be read when the sun is shining on them; others, who are too close-fisted to renew the name oftener than once in 15 years, that the best telescope known cannot help the eye when the letters are worn out; and some wonderfully cunning Captains, who, while knowing their vessel is nameless, on the side, refuse to show their bergee for fear they may accommodate the press. The two latter classes scarcely constitute a decent scow load, but there are some galoots in the world, and they can make a great deal more noise than sensible people when they try.—*Detroit Post, July 14.*

SHIPBUILDING AT MANITOWOC.—The new three-and-after being built by Messrs. Hanson & Skove will be launched next Saturday, and another vessel of like size will soon take her place on the stocks, for Chicago parties.

The three-and-after being built for Jonah Richards is getting along very fast, and will be ready for launching in a few weeks.

Captain Goodrich's new propeller Menominee is fast approaching completion, and will soon be ready for the water. She has her deck beams in place, and, judging from appearances, she will be one of the staunchest craft ever launched from the shipyard of Mr. G. S. Rand.

Messrs. Hanson & Skove have purchased several acres of land on the river near the railroad bridge, where they expect to erect a saw mill in company with Mr. Harris, of Cato, and remove their shipyard next summer.

Pierre Bonaparte's Witness.

It may be remembered that when Prince Pierre Bonaparte was tried at Tours for the murder of Victor Noir, the principal witness in his favor was a M. Natal, who, representing himself to be an English gentleman residing at Passy, said he was impelled by the love of truth to come forward and depose that, while standing in the crowd at the door of the chemist's shop to which Victor Noir's body was taken, he heard one of the seconds say, "We hit him hard." M. Laurier, counsel for the Noir family, being struck with the absence of any English accent in Natal's speech, extracted from him that he was born in Corfu, and, therefore, called himself an Englishman. Nevertheless, this evidence was very precious for Prince Pierre, as it stood alone in establishing that he shot Victor Noir in self-defence. This same M. Natal is now the hero of a Correctional Police trial which throws floods of light upon his antecedents. The person described by Judge Glandaz, the President of the High Court of Tours, as the "honorable witness," is now convicted of swindling to the extent of many thousand pounds. He went by the name of the Duke of Balan, and practised for a long time upon an English firm. He cleverly cheated MM. Pereire out of about 6,000 francs. When at last arrested he naturally applied to a Bonapartist advocate to defend him. M. Grandperret declined the task, but M. Lachaud undertook it, and the facts not being controvertible, he pleaded that the man being a foreigner, and the frauds committed in London, the Court has no jurisdiction. The plea was overruled, and Natal is sentenced to three years' imprisonment, 3,000 fine, and 30,000 francs damages.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Except Sunday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, [illegible] via Jacksonville Division. [illegible] and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express; St. Louis Fast Line; Cairo Mail; Cairo Express; Springfield Express; Springfield Express; Keokuk Passenger; Kankakee Passenger; Hyde Park and Oak Woods; do; do; do; do; do. [times illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line; Pacific Night Express; Freeport and Dubuque Express; Freeport and Dubuque Express; Milwaukee Mail; Milwaukee Express; Milwaukee Passenger; Milwaukee Passenger (daily); Green Bay Express; Green Bay Express. [times illegible]

Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 58 West Madison-st.

Peru Accommodation; [illegible]; Leavenworth Express. [times illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail; Special New York Express; Atlantic Express (daily); Night Express; South Chicago Accommodation; Elkhart Accommodation. [times illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.; Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne; Danville Accommodation. [times illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express; Pacific Express; Fast Line; Mail; Valparaiso Accommodation. [times illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line); Day Express; Jackson Accommodation (daily); Atlantic Express (daily); Night Express.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA [illegible] ROAD.

Mail; Night Express.

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail; Night Express; St. Joe Accommodation. [times illegible]

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

Mail and Express; Pacific Fast Line; Rock Island Express; Forreston Passenger; Galesburg Passenger; Mendota & Ottawa Passenger; Aurora Passenger; Aurora Passenger (Sunday); Pacific Night Express; Downer's Grove Accommodation; Downer's Grove Accommodation; Downer's Grove Accommodation; Riverside and Hinsdale. [times illegible]

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 461 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO. It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. [illegible] TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES [illegible] CONSULTATION FREE. [illegible] PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. [illegible] CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 461 State-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. [illegible]

From the Chicago Sun, July 13, 1872.

Some unprincipled medical practitioners in this city, having seen the great success of Dr. Kean, at No. 360 South Clark street, have adopted his motto, "No cure, no pay," as a head to their advertisements, thereby infringing upon his rights. Dr. Kean is the original, genuine [illegible].

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise for ladies and gentlemen, sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

Dr. Stone, 112 West Madison-st.,

Treats and cures more cases of Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases, and at lower prices, than any Doctor in Chicago. Nervous Debility permanently cured by a new plan. No mercury or poisonous drugs used. Consultation free, [illegible]. Circulars free. Office, 112 West Madison-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, [illegible] cures all cases of Nervous Debility and Special Diseases [illegible] Female Complaints. [illegible] Goods constantly on hand. [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Tuesday Morning, July 16, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

One copy	$0.50.
Ten copies	4.50.
Twenty-five copies	10.00.

☛ Send in your orders.

Remittances may be made either by draft express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Illinois.

THE LOSS BY THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The recent report of the Auditor of the State of Illinois gives the official figures of the losses sustained by insurance companies in consequence of the great fire of last October. The report is very creditable to General Lippincott and Mr. Stadden. From its tables we gather the following facts: The total amount of risks by insurance companies in the burnt district was $100,225,780. Of this risk the loss, including $180,000 resisted claims, was $96,553,720. These risks were taken by insurance companies having in the aggregate paid-up capital of $64,619,750, and a net surplus of $30,594,402, or a total of $95,114,151, or within one million and a half of the total amount of insured loss. These companies have paid on account of their risks $37,998,986, which, with $5,173,760 salvage and discount, leaves a net amount of insured loss or payments $53,380,974. The prope[illegible] are thus rec[illegible]:

	Paid.	Salvage.	Unpaid.
[illegible]	$3,136,498 57	$1,348,718 48	$27,221,418.76
[illegible] Connecticut	7,459,077 61	1,049 797 39	3,720,750 00
5 California	1,501,495 10	366,741 78	2,526,293 17
6 Great Britain	5,967,210 83	363 343 48	79,227.40
23 Massach'ts	2,881 140 45	143,001 59	2,000,582 21
6 Missouri	372 942 67	10,418 83	17,483,50
1 Michigan	180,377 35	12,772 65	9,000 00
7 Maryland	280,850 00	10,875 00	145 050 00
1 Minnesota	127,306 24	8,303.66	......
3 Maine	50 000 00	625 00	1,875.00
67 New York	10,600,973 01	1,143,864 50	12,739,356 49
2 New Jersey	25,000.00	......	......
29 Ohio	2,132,549.94	427,632.06	3,051,461,50
8 Pennsylvania	1,910,484 70	134 236 00	447 682 33
7 Rhode Island	906,267 64	130 512 56	1,276 971 80
2 Wisconsin	445,708 34	22,074 87	49 835 06
1 West Virginia	28 133.33	780.00	5,000.00
201 Totals	$37,998,985.88	$5,1[illegible] 82	$53 380,974 24

It will be seen that of the unpaid insurance $27,000,000, or one half, is lost by Illinois companies; over $12,000,000 by New York companies. The Illinois companies paid less than 10 per cent, reducing the general average of payment, including salvage, to less than 45 per cent. Of the sums yet due there will be paid probably enough to make the whole payment equal to 54 per cent of the insured loss. The Auditor makes two estimates of the total loss [illegible] apportions [illegible] follows:

1. Loss by insurance companies paid,	$37,998,986
Yet to be paid	12,406,817
Loss by Chicago property-owners	102,594,197
Total amount of loss	153,000,000
2. Loss by insurance companies paid,	$37,998,986
Loss yet to be paid	12 406,817
Loss by Chicago property-owners	114,594,197
Total loss	165,000,000

In either case the loss of property exceeded $150,000,000, and the amount collected of the insurance companies was the extent to which that loss was distributed among persons beyond the city. The loss to owners of property in this city was $115,000,000, to which must be added 75 per cent of payments made by the Illinois insurance companies, which were owned by the same men. To this loss must be added the suspensions of rents and incomes.

Though the insurance companies have paid, or will eventually pay, $54,000,000, that does not reduce the actual loss of property, which remains at the total figures, and would do so even if all the insurance had been paid. Our special misfortune was, that we have to bear more than two-thirds of the whole loss, and that the ordinary agents for the distribution of such losses lamentably failed. Insurance cannot prevent loss, nor restore property actually destroyed; at best, it is a mere arrangement by which the loss of one man is borne by a very large number of persons, of whose substance a portion is taken to make good unto him the whole or a portion of his loss. For this protection, Chicago had made insurance for nearly two-thirds of the amount of her loss; but, however sufficient this might have been in ordinary cases, it was a lamentable failure in our case.

The loss of the Chicago fire was the destruction of that much property; it was the blotting out of $165,000,000 of accumulated production. Assuming that the labor that produced it was equal in value to $2 per day, the loss was equal to the combined production of 50,000 men working 1,650 days, or 5 years of 330 days each. Assuming that the average surplus of production is 10 per cent above what is needed for consumption, it will require the labor of these 50,000 for 50 years to produce a surplus or accumulation of property equal to that destroyed in the 24 hours of the Chicago conflagration. The property destroyed can only be replaced by fresh production. The money collected of insurance companies does not reduce the loss,—which remains the same, and can only be replaced by new toil, labor, and savings.

☛ The *Nation* of July 10 says:

> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE appears to have forgotten for a moment a piece of excellent advice which Governor Cox gave to the Reformers who took part in the Fifth Avenue Conference. It was to the effect that, whatever difference of opinion might then exist among them, some future day would probably see them all together again working for a common end, and that, therefore, it would be well for them so to conduct this campaign as that each should have as little as possible to *forgive* when once again all were in harmony. We like forgiving as little as anybody, and we would say that, if THE TRIBUNE will look once more at our remarks upon Senator Schurz's attitude toward the Greeley movement, it will see that it has completely misunderstood them, and taken them to mean precisely the reverse of what they really mean.

We were under the impression that the [illegible] had forgotten the excellent [illegible] address of Governor Cox, [illegible] characterized certain of Mr. [illegible] supporters as demagogues. [illegible] characterization was sufficiently [illegible] to include Senator Schurz as well as ourselves. We freely admit that our little hands were never made to tear each other's eyes, and, if the *Nation* is as little inclined to that cruel amusement as we are, we will cry quits immediately.

We must insist, however, that the *Nation's* epitome of Senator Schurz's remarks at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference was a caricature, accompanied by a sneer. As Mr. Schurz is to speak for himself this week, we shall wait to hear what he says, and will then compare it with what the *Nation* tells us he said at the Conference.

COLFAX AND GREELEY.

Judging from his Kalamazoo speech, Schuyler Colfax may yet recover the manliness that formerly characterized him. For once he indulged in no fulsome laudations of General Grant, as if the Vice President were a mere courtier to burn incense at the altar of his official superior's personal vanity. The slight which took Wilson and left Grant's most laborious eulogist out bare-headed in the sun, was unkind enough; but he will live to thank fortune for the caustic that cured his soft spot. Some portions of that speech have the ring of a live statesman. They remind one of his earlier record. He has only to follow those truths to their logical application to find himself a Liberal of the truest sort.

Much as the Vice President has said in praise of Grant, he has really said more in favor of Greeley. His testimony to the statesmanship of the latter has the merit of having been uttered in the absence of any special occasion, and when no party pressure was upon him. Not only did he indorse the singular honesty and disinterested patriotism of Mr. Greeley, but he accorded to him consummate wisdom as a statesman. A few days ago, one of the Grant organs in Chicago had the hardihood to accuse Greeley of having been a conspicuous failure in Congress. As an honest man in the Congress of the United States at that time, in a perfectly fearless way going about his duty, he did seem an impertinence, and the leading measures urged by him were treated accordingly. His Congressional experience was a brief one. Measured by immediate results, it did not appear brilliant in the eyes of your pot-house politician. But, as Mr. Colfax was at the time forward to acknowledge, the foremost editor of this generation, as legislator, exhibited the same vision and faculty of true statesmanship. He struck the first blow at the mileage abuse. For this he was coarsely maligned and traduced. "A corrupt Congress," wrote Mr. Colfax, "may postpone reform; but is there any doubt as to what nine-tenths of the whole people would accomplish on this subject if direct legislation were in their hands?" The brave tilt he made, so nearly alone, was not in vain. What he began was, as was certain to be the case, afterwards gained. If that matter, in itself, was not [illegible] the very greatest importance[illegible] man. It illustrates [illegible] things have been the qualities [illegible] our country of late, are supremely desirable in the man who, for the coming four years, is to hold so largely in his own hand the power to check or to foster the alarming tendency to political corruption in our land.

Horace Greeley was in Congress three months. During that brief time he took the first step toward three distinct reforms, each one of which was, indeed, then thrust aside, but has since triumphed. We have mentioned one. That relating to mileage was the most conspicuous and least important. The second was the Homestead act; and the third, the international principle that a citizen may, if he choose, change his citizenship. More than a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Greeley began to advocate the giving of land to the landless. The first bill ever offered in Congress upon the subject was presented by Horace Greeley. It was laughed at and hooted out, as too absurd for serious consideration. Twelve years later the Republican [illegible] was the power, and one Homestead bill, substantially [illegible] passage of the one Greeley had introduced. The details of the Greeley bill, and of the act as it passed finally, are remarkably close in their resemblance. On the 14th of February, 1848, Mr. Greeley submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether there be anything in our laws, or authoritative judicial decisions, which countenances the British doctrine of "Once a subject always a subject," and to report what action of Congress, if any, be necessary to conform those laws and decisions to the American doctrine, that "Every man has a right to migrate from his native land to another, and, in becoming a citizen of the latter, to renounce all allegiance to the former." The House would not so much as entertain the resolution. It was "one of Greeley's crotchets," and was kicked out with a sneer. On the 20th of May, 1872, little more than twenty years later, a Republican National Convention adopted a resolution claiming for the Republican party the special credit for having brought about the object aimed at in the Greeley resolution.

We challenge the Grantites to show a better Congressional record. To originate as many distinct and vital reforms as he served months, was doing enough to amply justify his title to the credit of being a statesman, in the highest sense of the term. No wonder Parton declares that, though the conduct of his enemies during that period fills him with "inexpressible disgust," "Horace Greeley's career in Congress is that part of his life which he regards with '*unmingled* admiration." As Mr. Colfax once expressed it, "His isms, with scarce an exception, though the people may reject them at first, yet ripen into strength insensibly."

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FRAUDS.

The frauds which have been perpetrated in the management of the Government of the District of Columbia, by the Board of Public Works, are in keeping with the frauds which have been the direct outgrowth of the policy of the Administration, and have borne such disastrous fruits in the Southern States. To a certain extent, they are attributable directly to the Administration, as the Board of the District, by the act of February, 1871, which converted the National property into a Territory and gave it a Territorial form of Government, is appointed by the President. The frauds which this Board has perpetrated are both financial and political. The financial frauds have resulted in profit to their pockets; the political have helped to keep a Grant ring in office by dishonest voting and ballot-box stuffing. The testimony before the Investigating Committee shows, beyond any question, that one of the principal streets in Washington has been graded so as to improve the property owned by the President of the Board, and to damage the rest of the street not less than half a million dollars. The work was justified under a resolution of one of the old City Councils, which authorized the grading of the street at a cost not to exceed $600. The amount actually expended has been $230,647.69, and will, before it is finished, in all probability, exceed $300,000. In utter disregard of an existing statute, six hundred dollars have been augmented to a quarter of a million of dollars, the work has been done without any contracts, and it cannot be found that any money over the authorized $600 has been paid on work the expense and loss on which amount to a round million. The details of this fraud show a more wilful and brazen disregard of law than anything done by Tammany in its palmiest days. The work was done in direct violation of law, without a contract of any sort, practically without estimates, and without advertisement, and the prices were fixed by the Board, and the job given to their favorites. A fraud of equal magnitude has been developed in the work of paving the city, which was done without contracts of any description, and without any consultation with the engineer of the Board. Every species of wooden and concrete pavement has been tested, and fifteen different patents, some of them long ago known to be worthless, and some of them never before tested, have in turn had their grab at the Public Treasury. The fraud in the increase of the public debt may well alarm property-owners in the District of Columbia. By the organic law, the debt of the District is never to exceed 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property, unless the proposition for an increase shall have been submitted to the people and approved by them, and yet over $9,500,000 of debt has been incurred in seven months, or one-tenth of the entire property of the District disposed of in little more than half a year. In ten years' time, at this rate, it does not require much arithmetical skill to figure out the annihilation of all the real and personal property in the District, the assessed valuation of which at present is $89,225,615. In six months the Legislature authorized a debt of over $17,000,000, and, had it all been issued, the city would have been bankrupt at once. The disposal of the recent loan of the District was left to the Governor, and he sold it to the First National Bank of New York at 94 per cent, and the bank disposed of it to a syndicate at 96 1-2. The syndicate negotiated it abroad at a much higher rate by misrepresentations which were utterly unjustifiable, and which must in the end throw the loan, amounting to $4,000,000, on the United States for redemption. We have not space to follow the financial frauds in further detail, and can only glance at the political corruption practised at the last election. In this direction, the proof is just as positive as in the case of the corrupt financiering. Politics were at the bottom of this extravagance. The District was flooded with negroes, who were brought in ostensibly to work, but really to vote. They were engaged according to their political views, and discharged if they were at all factious. On election day, they were marched up to the [illegible] company gangs, their tickets, [illegible] handed to each, and ing twenty-five ticket of the Grant party. All the day after election, the operations on the public works ceased to a certain extent, and these men were dismissed as superfluous.

These frauds, both political and financial, were committed by office-holders appointed by Grant, in the interest of a Grant ring, and for the advancement of the Grant party. They were perpetrated in the shadow of the Capitol; and, in disregard of law and the popular will, in reckless plundering and lavish expenditure of the people's money, in wholesale corruption and dishonesty, they are part and parcel of that policy which was conceived in the White House, and has borne its bitter fruits all over the United States.

THE STOKES CASE.

The ratification of the murder of James Fisk, Jr., by the jury who tried Stokes, is an advance on any recent precedents. It was first decided, in the Sickles case, that, if a libertine's wife proved unchaste, the libertine, in shooting the seducer, was both justified by the Scriptures and insane. In the McF[illegible] case, it was fur[illegible] that, if a drunkard's wife prefers a sober husband, and proceeds, *via* Indiana, to get a divorce from him, and does so, the drunkard is justified in shooting the [illegible] intends to marry, and is also insane. Both these murders had a sort of character given them by being in pretended vindication of the sanctity of the marriage relation. In Mrs. Laura D. Fair's case, in California, as in that of Stokes, the murder was really in vindication of the rights of mistress and paramour. The doctrine sought to be set up in these two cases is, that a man who kills his rival in a half-hour's or half-year's affection does a highly reasonable and proper act, and is, therefore, to be acquitted as insane.

Such trials are marvels of the exhausting powers of a three weeks' conflict of casuistry between lawyers, to stupify and benumb the brains of jurors. When the twelve jurors who tried Stokes were sworn in, they all knew that Stokes murdered Fisk coolly, deliberately, avowedly, without provocation, in a manner rather mean and cowardly, and for a motive which, while showing gross bestiality, showed clear sanity. As the trial proceeded, however, and their feelings were enlisted, some in favor of the justice of Fisk's death and others against it, a question apart from insanity, they divide, and the result is a disagreement, and probable ultimate abandonment of the case.

The Grant party delight in praising the economy of the present Administration. Their praises are in bold disregard of truth. Besides the cost of the army, navy, and pension list, the payments on the public debt, and the repayments of taxes, duties, etc., wrongfully collected, the expenses of the Government have been as follows:

In 1860	$29,935,534 74
In 1865	34,015,358 56
In 1868	51,683,561.74
In 1871	63,139,379.24

The ordinary expenses during the last year of Grant's rule were, then, 22 per cent above those of 1868, 86 per cent above those of 1865, and 146 per cent above those of 1860. The increase in population since 1860 has been about 30 per cent. Upon the supposition that the increase in expense should have been as great, the cost of the Government in 1871 ought to have been $38,773,195.24, or $24,366,184 less than it really was. If this is economy, the meaning of the word has grievously changed.

Colonel Shorter, of Alabama, at the interview with Mr. Greeley, thus expressed the views of the whole Southern people:

> This is the man [Greeley] who liberated my slaves and made me a poor man. As God is my judge, I don't want them back again. Our war was not one of hatred. It was one of principles, and, now it is over, we want to come back and have a Government of our own again. This good old man who was the main instrument in liberating my slaves is the man upon whom we count to give us that Government [applause], and we mean to place him, God willing, in a position to do just that.

Nevertheless, the Chicago *Times* cannot forgive Greeley. It remembers him as the old Abolitionist, and as the man who supported Henry Clay and the Tariff of 1842, and who published the *Whig Almanac*.

The New York *Evening Post* has discovered several "queer things" in the pending Presidential campaign. The first queer thing is, that neither of the candidates is fit for the office; the second, that the Protectionists are going to vote for General Grant; and the third, that the Democrats are going to vote for Mr. Greeley. None of these things, however, are half so queer as a fact the *Post* will discover next November, and that is, the election of Mr. Greeley and the size of his majority. In these respects it will be the queerest campaign the *Post* ever saw.

A letter from South Carolina in the Boston *Globe* (Grant) says that the "newly-enfranchised race," the "carpet-baggers," and the "scallawags" have a majority of 40,000, and that, "*therefore*, Republicans abroad may feel certain that this 40,000 majority will roll solidly in for Grant and Wilson next November." After this frank confession of the components of the Grant party in that State, this artless correspondent goes on to say:

> So far as the local Government is concerned, it affords a mighty lever for the opposition to work with, the corruption being undoubted and barefaced as it were; but the Republican party has already taken the matter in hand, and is amply qualified and sufficiently strong to weed out those corrupt officers who have brought the party into disgrace.

He has already stigmatized all the white Republicans, and must rely upon the blacks for this weeding out. Here is what he says of them:

> Sambo Sharpshins went home from the last Legislature to his cotton patch on horseback—the horse was bought with money received for voting for somebody's railroad bill—and every darkey drops his hoe and says he is a candidate for the Legislature.

Having thus disposed of the whole party, black and white, he discusses Governor Scott, declaring that he cannot become Senator, because the New Englanders, "whose reputations are beyond reproach," do not like him. The two most prominent New Englanders in the State are the State Treasurer and Attorney General. About all the swindling has been done by means of fraudulent bonds, not one of which could have been issued without the signature of both these worthies. Evidently, the party is all of a piece.

Chicago is growing more and more cosmopolitan every day. On Sunday morning, the whole German element of the city turned out with banners and music, and laid the corner-stone of the new Turn-Halle, amid great festivity and rejoicing. In the afternoon, the Park Boulevards were crowded with pleasure-seekers in their fast turn-outs. In the evening, the French Band were given a public reception, and fifty thousand people crowded the streets, as they were escorted to their hotel by an immense civic and military procession, with flags, and music, and popular applause all along the route. Both morning and evening, the churches were crowded to overflowing, and the preachers never preached, and the auditors never listened or slept more religiously, according to their various pleasure. Thousands of people went to church, thousands went to beer, thousands went sailing, thousands engaged in amusement, and every one was happy each in his own way. The pleasure-seekers did not interfere with the church-goers, and *vice versa*. Since the Fire, as before, Chicago still maintains its reputation as the great caterer in this country for both soul and body.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, voted against [illegible] a lesson on the real value of that measure. He recommended Grant to appoint Mr. C. G. Yost Postmaster at Omaha. The President kindly "suspended" the rules and gave Yost the place. Thereupon came fiery telegrams (some of which we have already published) between Omaha, Washington, and Long Branch, resulting in fixing the responsibility of the appointment on the Senator. Since then his constituents at Omaha have busied themselves in scathing him through the columns of the *Bee*, and through speeches at indignation meetings. One of the speakers said: "I wish to know if the Republican party will favor the continuance in office of men who have been arraigned, convicted, and fined in the United States Court and Police Court for misdemeanors in office." This reference to Mr. Yost's past career would seem to justify the opposition to him. Evidently, Senator Hitchcock is in a bad place,—a place utterly unworthy of a high official, and yet a place which he might have escaped if he had left office-broking alone, and insisted upon the introduction of Civil Service Reform into Nebraska. His sins have found him out.

S. T. Canow, United States Marshal for North Carolina, publishes in the New York *Times* a card, in which he says:

> I have not received any Government funds except what were necessary for the Court, and to be used under the approval of the Judge, and which have been so used. I have received no funds from Washington for use in the North Carolina elections, nor do I believe that any one else has.

Hon. J. B. Beck, of Kentucky, has declared, in a published letter, that the books of the United States Treasury show that this Canow has drawn, within the last year, $223,000, of which $65,000 were drawn within the last sixty days. The entire expenses of the United States Judiciary during 1871 were, by Secretary Boutwell's report, only $3,000,000. It is incredible that the Courts of one small State should cost a twelfth of this amount. Yet this is what Mr. Canow claims. If he wishes to be believed, let him explain where the $223,000 went. There is *prima facie* proof of fraud and corruption. The mere denial of the accused person cannot destroy this. Proof must be met by proof, not by assertion.

Our Consul General in Egypt, Butler, the nephew of his uncle, is a man after Grant's own heart. He is resolved to suppress the rebellion. It was doubtless this resolve which led him, last Friday, to try to murder an ex-Confederate officer, now in the service of the Khedive of Egypt. How much longer are we to be disgraced by this man? He began his career as a representative of America by a seduction. He has now distinguished himself by an attempt at a murder. When Colonel F. A. Starring went on his mission to inspect our foreign service, he preferred most absurd charges against Hon. John A. Bigelow, then at Paris. They were at once published. When Colonel Starring reached Egypt, he apparently devoted himself to hobnobbing with Butler. He has since sent a report concerning him, which is jealously concealed at Washington. Why was the Administration so ready to attack Bigelow, and why is it so loth to expose Butler?

The Philadelphia platform refers with pride to the Indian policy of the Administration. This is what a resident of Arizona thinks of it: "I have made a list of the lives lost and the value of property destroyed by the great Inyo earthquake this spring, in California, and I assure you solemnly that in three counties only of Arizona we could better stand two such earthquakes every year than to have the Apaches go on as they have done for the *last three or four years*. If Englishmen, Mexicans, or Frenchmen killed off our people as these Indians do, you would have demanded war, and got it long ago. Why is the Apache a licensed and tolerated assassin?" The italics are our own. The clause thus marked shows that the whole time of Grant's rule has been signalized by Indian outrages. The Administration has shuffled, and temporized, and wavered, while the "red brethren," whom a mawkish sentimentality weeps over, have steadily pursued their policy of robbing, and slaying, and torturing American citizens.

Since the Presidential campaign narrowed down to one between Greeley and Grant, Rev. J. Sella Martin, a prominent colored delegate from Louisiana to Philadelphia, has declared for Horace Greeley. So has another prominent negro, Mr. Saunders, nominated for Grant Elector in Maryland. So has still another, Mr. Smith, a graduate of Howard University. The last two will take the stump in North Carolina at once. Moreover, the resignation of Mr. W. W. Rockwell from the New York Grant Committee has been followed by that of Mr. S. C. Taber from the same Committee for the same reason,—adhesion to the Liberal Reform party. These changes of prominent men so late in the campaign show the existence of a great popular revolution,—as great, we believe, as that of 1840, which swept Martin Van Buren from the seat he had so triumphantly won four years before.

A certain W. A. Britton was Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas. He became a defaulter to the amount of $191,000. Instead of suing him, Grant simply dismissed him. His successor was Logan H. Roots, who was dismissed a few days since. His alleged offence was drawing $210,000 for expenses of United States Courts. This is $13,000 less than S. T. Canow, Marshal of North Carolina, has drawn. We have yet to hear of the dismissal of the latter. The especial crime in this whole business, however, is the reappointment of the defaulter Britton to succeed Roots. His guilt was known to the Departments. Grant was fully informed of it. Nevertheless, Britton, an acknowledged defaulter, has been made Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas by the man who protests his belief in Civil Service Reform.

The law governing pneumatic power is said to be: "The mean speed of transmission varies inversely with the length, and inversely also with the square root of the diameter of the tube." Anybody which flashed through a tube a mile long in one minute, would take sixteen minutes to go through four miles of tubing, and would crawl through the thousand miles between New York and Chicago in 1 year 229 days 10 hours and 4 minutes. An ox-cart or a velocipede would make better time than this. Unless some cheap method of bringing fresh power to bear, every mile or two, can be devised, we must still depend upon our railroads, and give up the fond delusion of whirling across the Continent in a few hours.

St. Louis has a House of Refuge. The House of Refuge has a Superintendent, F. S. W. Gleason. Mr. Gleason has a whip, which he uses with great effect. He has, also, unless he has thrown them away, several pieces of flesh which he has dexterously lashed from the backs of the boys in his charge. He has, again, a perfectly-dark dungeon, in which he has repeatedly kept an offender for forty-eight hours, without food or drink. These crimes are charged against him by the Grand Jury. He pleads that the jury has "exaggerated," and we give him the full benefit of such a plea.

A grand mass-meeting of the supporters of Greeley and Brown will be held at Dixon, in this State, on Thursday, July 18, afternoon and evening, to which the citizens of the Rock River Valley are all invited.

Senator Trumbull will speak at the afternoon meeting, at 2 o'clock; and the Hon. John Wentworth and the Hon. William Barge will address the meeting in the evening.

POLITICAL.

The Rockford *Journal* says D. M. Reed, of that city, has been mentioned for the Congressional nomination at Elgin, the 19th, but does not seek the honor. The *Journal* adds: "Whoever the Liberals do put up will be a man they will elect."

—The Grant men of the Seventh Virginia District, in convention at Stanton, resolved that it is inexpedient to nominate a candidate for Congress, and selected Hector Davis, of Goochland, for Presidential Elector.

—The Liberal Republican Club at Monroe, Wis., numbers 134 voters; and the county (Brown), which gave Grant 1,493 majority four years ago, is now claimed by both parties.

—Railroad King John I. Blair denies that he has given up Grant. We wondered very much that he had done so when we made the announcement a few days ago, that he was for Greeley. We do not expect any railroad corruptionists to be for the Reform President, no matter what his pretended politics.—*Dubuque Telegraph*.

—John H. Gear has carried the Republican primaries in Burlington, Iowa, for the Congressional nomination, against McCrary, whose votes on the Bayonet bill have made him distasteful to the Administration.

—Of the Michigan delegation in Congress, Messrs. Waldron, Foster, and Conger are pretty sure of renomination on the Grant ticket. The Detroit *Tribune*, in reviewing the situation, thinks Blair will be a formidable candidate for re-election in an "independent appeal to the people." But Mr. Blair also proposes that his district shall give Greeley 2,000 or 3,000 majority.

—A week or two since, it was stated that Mr. Henry Fish, of Port Huron, the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Michigan, was a member of a firm which held a license for retailing liquors. The contemptibly small ground for making the assertion is, that a drug firm, of which he is a silent partner, have been obliged, under the ruling of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, to take out a retail liquor dealer's license to enable them to sell alcohol, patent medicine, and liquors for medicinal purposes.—*Detroit Tribune*.

—The irresponsible carpet-bag Government of South Carolina has run the State in debt $22,480,516, and left the Treasury without a dollar. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

> South Carolina has been cursed by a Treasury Ring, which the honest Republicans of the State are organizing to overthrow. This is the kind of reform which the South needs, and several Northern States.

The Providence (R. I.) *Press* adds:

> This Treasury Ring is an anaconda of huge proportions, but it is doomed. The people will not suffer it to live, for in its huge maw has disappeared uncounted treasure. Reform is coming not in "the South" only, but in the Northern States as well. There is thunder all around the sky.

—General Allan Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury, states that the number of Greeley men in North Carolina is so insignificant that they are not worth reckoning as a political power. It appears, he says, as if the people of that State desire anything to beat Greeley. They have no faith in him.

And yet it requires the taking of half a million dollars from the Treasury to buy up the Greeley men of that State, and requires Boutwell and Wilson, and twenty other orators to convert the Greeleyites. The value of these reports by Federal officers is illustrated by Grant's reply to the man who told him there was a strong chance of Greeley's election. Said Ulysses: "That can't be; General Babcock don't think so."

—The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* attempts to derive a little amusement from the fact that General W. W. Tredway, a former highly-respected resident of Waukesha County, but for many years past a citizen of Madison, is a staunch advocate of Horace Greeley's election. No doubt the Administration newspapers regard General Tredway as a very ridiculous character. He was Quartermaster General of the State during the early part of the war, and, although the State expended in that time a million or two dollars in raising and equipping troops, General Tredway neither stole any of the money himself nor permitted others to do so. He is naturally in for Greeley for President, in opposition to the thieves, corruptionists and plunderers who compose Grant's Administration and are his most ardent supporters. All this constitutes a huge old joke for the few Grantites at Madison.—*Milwaukee News*.

—In the Council Bluffs (Iowa) District, the contest between Judge McDill and Colonel Sapp, for the Republican Congressional nomination, has provoked much bitterness, and it is doubtful if either gentlemen could be elected, even supposing the 3,800 Republican majority for Governor, last year, should hold good for Grant. But the defection from Grant to Greeley has already called off more than enough votes to turn the scale, and a Greeley Congressman will be elected, in November, by at least 1,000.

—The Baltimore *American* (Grant) says:

> Colonel John S. Mosby chooses to cast in his lot with the Grant Republicans, and he and his friends will not be merely passive consenters to the re-election of the President, but will make active exertions toward securing that result. In his language, "They will not support a man who has been less friendly to the South than Grant himself." Colonel Mosby is of the opinion that, if General Lee were alive at this time, he would favor Grant in preference to Greeley.

—In the Eighth Kentucky District the Democrats will informally vote for Congressman, at the August election, and elect the "best man" in November. The candidates are Judge M. J. Durham, R. J. Breckinridge, Albert G. Talbott, and William A. Hoskins.

PERSONAL.

Congressman Garfield, of Ohio, has gone up the lakes on his official errand to the Montana Indians.

—Miss Julia E. Ward, of Lowell, Mass., now travelling in Europe, has been appointed Principal of the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, at South Hadley.

—Governor Reed, of Florida, is spending the summer in the North.

—Professor Hinrichs may resign his chair in the Iowa State University, as the result of bickerings amid the Faculty. It is a battle of the doxies.

—J. W. Browne, son of the Cincinnati minister who shot the fruit-stealing boy, is under indictment at Memphis for shooting a man who seduced his daughter. Stolen fruit seems to be the bane of the family.

—W. C. Van Horne, recently Division Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Road, better known as the North Missouri.

—David Paul Brown, whose death at Philadelphia has been announced, was not only a distinguished lawyer, but the author of many standard literary and dramatic works, and one, "The Forum," an important one to the legal profession. He was the author of two tragedies.

LONDON.

English Views on the Rejection of the Indirect Claims.

Another Scandal in the Byron Family.

Bethnal Green Furious Over a Broadside from the Press.

Notable Foreign Honorary Members of the Cobden Club.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, June 29.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

The people who have been abusing Mr. Gladstone for going a step further with the Alabama Treaty after the appearance of the American case, are in somewhat of a fix. It is a serious thing to say they would have preferred the loss of the treaty to the loss of a grievance against the Cabinet, but somehow these authorities were in better spirits when they thought the negotiations were certain to fail than now when the difficulties are removed. For weeks past, the *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Standard*, the *Globe*, and other journals, have continued to advise the Government to abandon the attempt. People to-day are glad the Government did nothing of the kind, and the anti-American press is driven to different lines of defence. One favorite argument is, that the Arbitrators deserve the credit. It is Irish. If the Arbitrators had decided the other way, where would we have been? So say the writers who grudge the Government a morsel of success. The *Standard* has it that the Arbitrators had informed Mr. Gladstone of their views; hence his pertinacity in keeping before the tribunal. "Americans and American sympathisers," mourns the Tory print, "speak as if a verdict for two millions, more or less, had already been secured; and their language justifies the very grave uneasiness with which we regard the situation. It is satisfactory, no doubt, that the treaty should have been saved,—if it is saved. It is satisfactory to be rid at once of indirect claims and of supplementary articles,—if we are rid of them. But if these advantages have been purchased by any understanding as to the final issue, by the sacrifice of one tittle of our rights on the general question, it were far better that the treaty had been summarily repudiated as soon as the Government of the United States refused to abandon the monstrous and unrighteous pretensions imported into its case, and that England had reverted to the simple, straightforward, and righteous position consistently maintained from first to last by Earl Russell."

Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone deserve considerable credit for tact in keeping their respective houses quiet, until a discussion was prudent. It is a pleasure to see the Earl dealing with the arrogant men who constitute his colleagues. He is not imposing in figure,—only reaching the middle height,—he cannot threaten, denounce, and terrify as Earl Derby used to do. But, on the other hand, it is an error to suppose Earl Granville to be all smiles; that his words are always honeyed, and that he is lacking in firmness and severity. He often says some cutting things in his bland and winning way,—things that wound and injure. He is impressed in his mind with the weight of the Toryism around him. "Directly a man comes into this House," said Lord Houghton once to a friend, "he gets chilled. The influences are too much for him, and any Liberalism he may have is sure to be reduced." Hence, I always admire Earl Granville as he stands up and answers one Peer after another—each according to his wisdom or his folly—never shirking any of the conclusions at which the Liberal party have arrived. The noble Lord smiles as he speaks, and in his fair face and refined features there plays an expression which affects the men who see it. He is a happy man with this horrid obstacle gone. Night after night has he driven to the House of Lords, fearful of what he should hear. The old Tory noble was never so happy as when England was bullying some other country; if a Republic, infinitely the better. If the worst came, the army was officered by the aristocracy, and the younger sons were impatient for "active service" and promotion. These are hard days for the Tory, or, as Mr. Disraeli calls it, the "National," party. England has ceased to bully Europe. The last few wars have made her think about her resources; and yet worse, the army is thrown open to all. But the Tory Peer can grumble and scowl. If he abstains from openly insisting upon war, he can attack the Government that labors for peace. But Earl Granville has managed this creature. Sometimes he has flattered him; sometimes he has played with him, and sometimes laughed at him. Give this Chesterfield *with a heart* his due, and sympathize with him as he goes home to his pretty young wife, and tosses in his arms the little ones which have come to him in the autumn of his days.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, has been open to embarrassing questions; to awkward counsels; to mistaken assumptions, to contradict which was to reveal what should be concealed; but he has got through, and then he enjoyed as a practical joke the opportunity the other night of telling the House, in a "by-the-bye" sort of way, that the indirect claims were at an end. Well, now, for the papers, and then for the debates. I cannot believe the Ministry will suffer. Success has justified them. People will give them credit for yet more than they deserve.

THE BYRON FAMILY—ANOTHER SCANDAL!

The following appears as an advertisement in the *Daily News*:

> LADY WENTWORTH, my wife, having ceased to reside under my roof, and living separate and apart from me, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that she has no authority to incur debts or obtain goods on my account, or so as to charge me or any authority whatever to pledge my credit. And I will not be ANSWERABLE or accountable for any DEBTS or liabilities which she may incur. Dated this 25th day of June, 1872.
>
> WENTWORTH.
>
> Witness: WM. HY. COOPER, 8 Lincoln's-Inn fields.

The above nobleman, Lord Wentworth, is the eldest surviving son of the Earl of Lovelace, and might, did he so choose, assume the courtesy title of Viscount Ockham. But inasmuch as through his mother—Ada, the daughter of Lord Byron—he inherits the Barony of Wentworth, he elects to be known by that dignity. Lady Wentworth, a lady possessing exceeding beauty, is the daughter of the Rev. George Heriot, and sister to Mr. Heriot who lately married Mdlle. Musurus, daughter of the Turkish Ambassador. The announcement in question has, to say the least of it, taken society by surprise. It has also occasioned very considerable regret, the more so because its appearance is believed to be not only unnecessary, but most unquestionably premature. In the present instance I hear it asserted that the unhappy estrangement alluded to is one which both can, and very likely will, easily yield to the judicious mediation of friends. Indeed, it is said of that little, save this very announcement, now stands in the way of a reconciliation!

THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE EAST END.

At the beginning of the week, the Prince and Princess of Wales went in State to the East End of London, to open a museum. Bethnal Green, the locality in question, is celebrated for its poverty. We invariably hear of it in winter. It has terrible prominence as a by-word,—a proverb. The "special correspondents" of the two cheap papers saw the sensational contrast, and did not neglect to make enough of it. The *News* said it might be safely reckoned that the Prince had never penetrated the equaled precincts before.

The very air of the district is redolent of sordid poverty and human misery. The Royal procession moved onward between dense rows of people, of whom a large proportion have as familiar an acquaintance with the pangs of hunger, as a Western man has of the way to his club. True, there was among the spectators a large infusion of well-clad people who seemed in fair circumstances; but among the gazers were many gaunt, ragged men, stunted, narrow-chested, and spider-limbed, by privation from their mother's breast; of lean, wan-faced women, bareheaded, and in limp, dingy prints, who, as they cuddled to their breasts hydrocephalous infants, gazed in a kind of stunned amazement at the novel splendor. On one side, as the procession moved down the road, were Boundary and Half Nichols streets, whither the police go with the intuition of experience when a thief or a burglar is wanted; on the other, Club row, the scene of the Sunday morning bird fair. Lower down, Royalty passed the end of Gibraltar walk, in the purlieus of which vestrymen own houses into the room of which ooze from the sewers percolates; and nearer the Museum, close adjacent to the line of route, were Holybush gardens, of good repute in the annals of blood-poisoning. It would have been unseemly to have asked the Prince to descend from his carriage, and follow a guide through some of the dismal alleys of Bethnal Green—to enter little rooms where whole families pig together by night on the floor in their clothes; the dens whither children hardly older than his own youngest born contribute to their own maintenance by pasting labels on match-boxes at three farthings the gross; the attics where the cadaver ous weaver—descendant of expatriated Huguenot—is glad to ply the shuttle eighteen hours a day for less than as many pence; the back cellars inhabited by half-bloodless women, who earn their weak tea and scanty bread by making shirts at 1½d apiece, and find their own thread. And if personal experiences of the kind referred to were not for him, he might at least, as his carriage rolled on, glance at shops where are retailed viands not dreamt of in the philosophy of the West-End—cowheel at 3d a pound, 'Staggering Bob' at a penny a slice, pork that passed the Inspector by the skin of its teeth, trays full of doubtful "pieces," on which, till the customer should arrive, the flies were luxuriating.

In the *Telegraph* Mr. G. A. Sala wrote: "That there were thousands on thousands whose chronic state of life is to be half-starved and half-naked, was only too painfully palpable from their meagre forms and attenuated lineaments, and from the rags which hung in unseemly *loques* about them. Whence all those dwarfs and hunchbacks, those creatures bent double, those crooked and bandy and rickety babes, had come, was a question readily answered by every foul little street, full of shambling hovels, which opened away like a muddy rivulet from the broad stream of Shoreditch. The hapless Jane has left little of her beauty as a legacy to the women of the district with which her name, with questionable historic propriety, is associated. Here, yesterday, female ugliness of face and form, in blank, monotonous unvarying typification, was predominant. Sickly mothers nursing sickly babies; sickly girls toying in a sickly manner with sickly weaver boys; listless, emaciated middle-aged women; dreadful old women, as ugly as sin, who looked as though they supported nature on a diet of lucifer matches and gin—these made up a considerable proportion of the vast concourse which lined the curb."

Bethnal Green is furious. Papers are read there, though so few clothes are worn. They "know they are naked." There was a day when these articles, as likely to bring the stream of charity to the place, would have given complete satisfaction. It is a sign of improvement that they have done the opposite. A placard, of which the following is a copy, appears in about every shop window in Bethnal Green to-day, and in the night copies were posted upon the shutters of the offending prints:

> "£100 Reward—Whereas, the editors of the *Daily News* and *Daily Telegraph* did publish in their respective papers of yesterday, the 25th June, a most scurrilous article on the people, and their conduct in this parish, at the opening of the Bethnal Green Museum by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, knowing perfectly well that a greater compact of lies could not possibly be collected and published in a daily paper; and that these men may receive their just merit, the above reward will be paid to any person who will bring them through the Bethnal Green Road, from Shoreditch to the Green, adjoining the Museum, any evening during the present week.
>
> "By W. WEBSTER,
> Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufacturer, 198 Bethnal Green road.
>
> "Conditions—Six hours' notice of their arrival at the Shoreditch End must be given. They must walk or ride in an open vehicle at not over four miles an hour, and unprotected by the police.
>
> "P. S. W. W. will also give £5 towards publishing the conduct of these most disgraceful and libellous editors, so that their papers in future may receive their reward."

Here is a pother! I am told the editors are to be burnt to-night "in effigy." I do not propose to go in that direction for the present.

FREE TRADE AND THE COBDEN CLUB.

Numbers in Europe are disappointed that no Free Trade candidate has been run for the Presidency of the United States. Up to the last, it was the belief in England that we should see the question put in this way before the country. Mr. Greeley's Protectionism prevents many from wishing his success; but there are few who will not censure such a description as the *Times* applied to him yesterday, for "an ignorant, pretentious, and impulsive pamphleteer." If Mr. Greeley is elected, the *Times* will be the first to do him honor, and we shall be called upon to respect his shrewd, if rugged, character, and to look for an honest regime and salutary reforms. For the time, the general opinion here bears to Grant; perhaps on the principle that it is better to bear the ills you have than to fly to those you know not of; for the impression prevails that Greeley is above all things a danger to England.

The International Free Trade Conference for next year, set afoot by the Cobden Club, ought to help the good cause throughout the world. We are tired of the one banquet, and even the publications assist us little. Mr. T. B. Potter, the burly manufacturer who sits for Rochdale, and who originated the Cobden Club, enjoys a dinner in good company, and is never jollier than when he is going down to Greenwich on a steamer in company with some dozens of members of Parliament, noted and otherwise. But he has been considerably chaffed of late, so much so, indeed, that he really could not arrange for a banquet. The thing was too ridiculous. Hence the proposition of the Conference.

The Cobden Club has now a large body of foreign honorary members. Here are the Americans: C. F. Adams, F. Quincy, W. B. Anderson, E. Atkinson, G. Bancroft, Rev. H. W. Beecher, J. Bigelow, S. Bowles, James M. Brown, John Crosby Brown, W. C. Bryant, Isaac Butts, Jacob D. Cox, R. W. Emerson, Cyrus Field, David D. Field, Hon. L. F. Foster, General J. A. Garfield, W. Lloyd Garrison, William H. Grosvenor, Reverdy Johnson, Joshua Leavitt, D. D., T. Charlton, H. W. Longfellow, Hugh McCulloch, Manton Marble, C. H. Marshall, Robert B. Minturn, B. Moran, Charles Nordhoff, William H. Osborn, Alfred Pell, Jr., Professor Arthur Latham Perry, Howard Potter, James Redpath, Samuel B. Ruggles, Mahlon Sands, Herr Carl Schurz, Isaac Sherman, A. T. Stewart, Charles Sumner, Dr. Joseph P. Walker, LL.D., Amasa Walker, General Francis Walker, George Walker, Hon. David A. Wells, E. P. Whipple, Horace White, Dr. Theodore Woolsey, LL.D. In the Austria-Hungarian Empire are 9 members; in Belgium, 11; in Brazil, 2; in Denmark, 2; in France, 33; in Germany, 12; in Holland, 7; in Italy, 6; in Norway, 2; in Portugal, 4; in Russia, 8; in Spain, 9; and in Sweden, 5. The French members include Prince Napoleon and the Count De Paris. Jules Simon, one of Thiers' Ministry, is also on the list.

Western Colleges.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your nameless correspondent, who gives an account of Knox College Commencement in your issue of the 8th inst., serves up for the degustation of our untutored Western palates the usual periodical dish of disparagement of Western Colleges. A careful observer, who reads the papers, cannot fail to be amused at these knights of the quill who write Commencement articles. If your Phœnix City should send forth as many of them as there are Commencements of regular Colleges in the State [illegible] Illinois, their productions would read wonderfully alike. They would be surprised and delighted to find among the students a "culture and thorough scholarship which we have learned to regard as foreign to a Western College,—which in fact, would be an honor to one of our New England Colleges;" that their "examinations were not mere display, as is almost universally the case among our Western institutions;" that their "Commencement exercises were entirely lacking in that vealy rhodomontade which is so often characteristic of such occasions;" that their "delivery was forcible and elegant," and, in short, such as to secure "an interested and respectful attention on the part of the audience, which is not a common feature of College Commencements" (wonder where the gentleman has been in the habit of attending them!); that the institution "graduates men who need not be ashamed to put themselves side by side with the graduates of any American college." Then the President or Faculty, or both, come in for their share of the glory of raising "the standard of scholarship from the grade of our common anomalous Western University to the grade of our Eastern Colleges." The Preparatory School, wonderful to tell, fits young men for college, so that they can enter "our Eastern Colleges" as readily as Western ones; all of which might sound very finely if we did not know that the same College had, many years before, in its comparative infancy, sent men to Eastern Colleges who took advanced standing. If, then, we were to decide this question of the merits of Western Colleges as they do questions in Congress, by majorities, allowing these same critics to be judges, and making due allowance for such unequivocal advantage as age and greater resources give, we should find what before we ought to have expected from the fact that our Western College faculties are full of the best graduates of Eastern colleges, that there is no very great advantage of one section over the other in this respect. To doubt that this is so, is to call in question the conceded value of these same Eastern Colleges, and to suppose that their sons go forth not sufficiently developed to reproduce institutions similar to their *Almæ Matres*, or that going West somehow unaccountably causes them to forget what they have already learned. Though not a New Englander by birth, the writer of this has travelled Eastward in search of light,—not, however, in the mystic sense,—and glories in that land which, like Attica in her prime, when her soil was too sterile to bring forth other productions of value, gave to the world what is better than all other productions, great and good men. Yet all human greatness has its foil of littleness.

Socrates, intent on testing the truth or discovering the meaning of the oracle that pronounced him the greatest of mortals, found that the man who knew one thing well thought he knew everything equally well; and the man that could keep herds well thought he could rule men, or do anything else perfectly.

This is, perhaps, *the* prominent failing of New England men. What they have been wont to consider right and fitting in New England must be the standard everywhere, and the man that can't see through their eye-glasses don't know much.

A former emigrant from that cramped-up land of hills and stones to our broad and beautiful prairies. He knows how to work a farm. You can't tell him anything about it. He will show the natives how to farm *à la* New England. He applies his great stores of knowledge to the task in hand for a year or two; sees his neighbor, with much less labor, produce much larger crops; like a sensible man, begins to conclude that there is something in his mode of farming not adapted to his new surroundings. He now becomes a learner, and, in course of time, what a man of natural shrewdness and extended observation defined a Western man to be,—a Yankee enlarged. Men of all other callings, including Professors and literary men, are, usually, not beyond the necessity of a similar acclimating, so to speak.

One who is now, and has been for many years, a most successful and beloved Professor in a Western College, came to his position as a young man and honored graduate of an Eastern College. Contempt for everything not cast in an Eastern mould, freely shown, soon made him so offensive to his pupils that they burnt him in effigy. He, like the farmer, and the Grecian philosopher whose singing the boys hooted, began to think that there was something wrong in himself; and that thought, in time, led to the enlargement requisite to a very able Western man. One who is at present an honored and successful Professor in an Eastern College, of which he is a graduate, but was for a time a teacher in the West, for which he yet retains some lingering attachment, in the use of his pen, by his contempt of Occidental men and things, rendered himself so obnoxious to one of his compeers, a New York alumnus, who had built up a reputation East and West as a Western literary man, as to cause the latter to relate for his benefit a little of his own experience. He said that he too once slung the sun over his shoulders, and started Westward, thinking that all the light in the world came from just behind his shoulders. He had, happily, got rid of that conceit.

If we are to credit these traducers of Western Colleges, we must believe that a people that can build cities the wonder and admiration of all beholders; carry on with ease business operations extensive and complicated enough to make the heads of the oldest and most experienced dwellers in Gotham or about the Hub swim at the very contemplation of them; manage farms containing single fields of thousands of acres of waving crops; in short, drive all kinds of business on a scale to astonish the world; furnish, at short notice, the only man in the nation able to stand at the helm when the Ship of State is in chopping seas, and imminent peril of going to pieces upon the breakers; statesmen with cool heads and steady hands, to man her amid the storm; orators to move the masses; and captains to win the field,—cannot, with all the unexpired brain brought with them from Eastern homes, or inherited from Eastern ancestors, aided by large and constant importations direct from this same Eastern source, succeed in establishing a respectable college. Every true Western educator will rejoice at all fair and discriminating criticism that points out specific and real defects in Western Colleges, whether it can suggest the remedy or not. Some of them, at least, have listened *ad nauseum* to the wholesale, indiscriminate detraction,—for it does not deserve the name of criticism,—which, once a year, and sometimes oftener, comes to us with our daily intellectual pabulum in the public prints. If no harm was done by it, we might suffer these would-be censors of Western Colleges to enjoy in peace the momentary importance which the supposed discovery of remarkable merit in the midst of general worthlessness brings them. Great wrong is done by them, both to Western Colleges, and to students seeking a college education. The young aspirant for college honors, or his parent, as the case may be, reads the papers, of course. He sees several articles from these gentlemen, each praising the college about which he writes, and unceremoniously and indiscriminately condemning all other Western schools. All agree that Eastern Colleges are all right. He wishes to make no mistake in a matter of so great moment, and, having no means of judging in the case, guiding his own judgment by those who profess to be competent judges, he goes East, to the positive damage of the home institution. In due course of time, he is ground out, and returns, if he is a shallow nature, to make himself ridiculous by his great pretensions to superiority in consequence of his Eastern education; if he is a man of sense, often to find out that he has "paid dear for a whistle," that would have cost him much less nearer home.

It is but just to say that these articles of which we complain are not all, perhaps most of them are not, written by Eastern men. They are the productions of the shallow natures referred to above, or of people honest enough, who, hearing such statements constantly made, have, in the language quoted above, "learned to regard" Western colleges in the light that they represent them.

There have been no such traducers of New England as renegade Yankees; and the mental conformation of some men seems to be such that they can find good everywhere except in the particular spot of earth that happens to be their home.

If the writer of this is rightly informed, the apparent backset of Knox College is not entirely due to the "local and bucolic (!) objection that 'it costs too much,'" nor to the people's "want of pride in an institution which was honoring their town, and making men and women of their children," but largely to an unfortunate denominational division, of long standing, and partly to a cause hinted at in this article by, not a graduate, but

FORMER STUDENT OF KNOX.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The Western Union Telegraph is running a new line from Chicago to Rock Island, *via* Sterling.

—Ben. Dodson, son of Captain C. B. Dodson, of Geneva, has received the appointment of Cadet to West Point,—to take effect next spring.

—John Keenan, a troublesome neighbor, was murdered, at Peoria, on Friday, by John Costello, who concluded to take the law into his own hands. He claims that the deed was done in a moment of uncontrollable passion.

—Many of our readers are familiar with the name and history of Rock River Seminary, for it was a favorite school with the people of Chicago more than twenty years ago, and some of our most prominent citizens were educated there. It is a huge old pile of stone structures, at Mount Morris,—an airy, attractive town in Ogel County, near Rock River, on Hinckley's new railroad. It has been closed for a year past, but recently its heavy debt has been paid off, the buildings are undergoing thorough renovation, and its officers are arranging for a new Faculty. It is an inexpensive place for students, has many old friends, and will soon renew its prosperity.

WISCONSIN.

A new paper in the interest of Greeley is to be established at Monroe.

—A Milwaukee funeral procession was halted, last Saturday, while the corpse was being photographed. Some of the mourners meanwhile liquored up.

—The report that Governor Washburn would call an extra session of the Legislature to dispose of the St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad Land Grant, is untrue. He will very wisely, leave the matter for the action of the next Legislature.—*La Crosse Republican*.

IOWA.

The *Homestead*, the official State organ of the Grangers, says the probable receipts of the Order in Iowa for 1872 will be from $4 500 to $5,000. As there will be about 600 Granges at the end of the year, the mileage of delegates will eat up the whole sum, and more too.

—Mellen T. Holbrook was killed by lightning, at Cherokee, last Saturday. He was about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

—The Keokuk *Constitution* says:

> DEAD BEAT.—A paper that parts its name in the middle, and is published in Chicago, has had a fit representative in this city for the last two or three days. His business is trying to force his dirty sheet upon our citizens, and he has thrown two or three hundred copies daily into the business houses on Main street, very much to the annoyance of very many of them. This fellow is well up in the principle stock and trade of Radicalism, viz.: lying; for proof of which see his telegram to his paper in reference to the ratification meeting of Greeley and Brown held on Thursday night. Let every citizen read it, and then judge this dead-beat and his paper by it.

—The West Liberty *Enterprise* says that twelve persons were poisoned at West Branch, a day or two ago, by drinking soda-water from a fountain that had been charged with some kind of poison, instead of soda and tartaric acid. Two or three of the number, it was thought for a while, could not recover.

—The purchase by J. K. Graves and brother, of Dubuque, of $51,000 stock in the First National Bank of McGregor, created a fever of excitement in that place, being by many persons viewed as an attempt to "gobble the town." But, when the Graveses proposed to withdraw, the hubbub subsided into a murmur of loving content. The *Dubuque Times* says:

> We don't see how McGregor could by any means sustain damage by the Graves brothers working in their banking house. We can easily see how it would inure to its commercial interests.

MICHIGAN.

The tonnage passing through the Sault Canal, in June, was 158,752.

—The Bay City *Journal*, on Saturday, announced that the saw-mills on the Saginaw would generally start up Monday, and adhere to the twelve-hour rule. A letter from Bay City says:

> A Mrs. Craddock is apparently endeavoring to gain some attention by addressing the strikers' meetings, but her efforts thus far have not been at all indicative of a vigorous intellect or good judgment.

A Copperhead Snake in a Lady's Clothes.

From the Chillicothe (O.) Advertiser.

A few days since, Miss Sarah McNabney, daughter of James McNabney, of Concord Township, seated herself on a fence near her father's house. Shortly after, she felt very sick and went to the house and vomited very freely. She disrobed herself for bed. She then walked out upon the porch and unloosed the garments next to her person, when out leaped a large snake. Her screams brought her father to the spot. He killed the snake and threw it upon the roof. In the morning he examined it, and found it to be of the copperhead species, about three feet long. Miss McNabney had no intimation of the presence of the snake, and it is wonderful that it could work itself into the intricacies of her garments without her knowledge. It did not reach her person, or it would certainly have bitten her causing probably fatal results.

—So many nostrums for "building up the system" are now in the market, that the old method of doing so by carrying bricks in the hat appears likely to be superseded.

ASHINGTON TERRITORY.

thern Woods—Spars and
Lumber—Fish—Pioneer
Settlers.

Barrel-Maker—Railroad Aris-
tocracy—Classes of Society.

-Walla—Scarcity of Fencing Ma-
terial—Lakes—Labor—The Fu-
ture—The Past.

From Our Own Correspondent.
OLYMPIA, W. T., July 8.

s been said that Washington Terri-
ill eventually make
THE BEST STATE
Pacific Coast. Many people believe
d among them people who are consid-
od judges. It is difficult to say what
dgment is founded upon, and what
eally is to justify such an opinion. It
n settled over twenty years, and now
lation is very sparse and scattered.
rthern Pacific Railroad may bring it
t that is an exceedingly weak foun-
to build upon. It has never been par-
ly clear to my mind what great
of business can be carried on by a
which passes through an immense
of country devoid of settlements,
of resources, and which, for hundreds
passes through an almost impene-
forest. There can be no question
e oft-reiterated fact that Washing-
ritory is a well-wooded country. The
s, it has nothing but great and al-
ndless woods, dark as Erebus, and
th tangled vines and creepers.
hence, when the present genera-
uietly inurned, this Territory may
ome of a happy population; but at
it seems
OST FRIENDLESS AND HOPELESS.
it had a population of 11,594; in
ad 23,955,—as times go, a small gain,
o means flattering as to the future.
upposed that there would be a great
ion to this land, but all such hopes
n found to be without fruition, and
Territory drags its weight along.
een galvanized into something like
e building of the Northern Pacific
It is a great country
and lumber; but, since our ocean
e has been effectually killed off, it is
to see what great use the said spars
nt to, except it be for hanging tele-
ires on, or making liberty poles for
ss region farther toward the East.
resources, and is as dead and silent
and about the Great Pyramid of
A man may spend the best years of
hopping out a farm here, and, after
t it, he has achieved no great thing.
dded very little indeed to the sum
the world's wealth. It seems fin-
ore it is begun, and holds out a fee-
ct to those who are to come here-
is almost as unknown as the great
bordering on the Yukon River, in
possessions in Alaska, and, from
ndications and appearances, is al-
eless and unproductive.
re several different kinds of
UCE, FIR, AND PINE TREES
rritory, and all have their peculiar
xcellencies; but, to the ordinary
they appear to stand as thick as the
e prairie, and all seem to be alike.
ng, in fact, to one great branch of
mily, and some of them are 200
ight. The undergrowth is very
affords shelter for several varie-
d beasts; but, as a whole, there is
t abundance of game in this region.
strange, and would be difficult to
r. There are not many hunters,—
ns and settlers appearing too
be capable of making any
rtion. Why need they work?
plenty of salmon in the Columbia
there are mighty fish in Puget's
d what more does this tenement of
than a good daily supply of fish?
e right of us—fish to the left of us
ront of us,—we charge like the
ade; but it is of no use,—we can-
me the great and abiding
SUPPLY OF FISH.
e called upon to make a coat-of-
this far-off Territory, I should
mon rampant on a field *vert* com-
pine trees. Puget's Sound is an
ody of water, of irregular shape,
islands; and at its southern ex-
ituated Olympia, the Capital of
ry,—a straggling town, without
n,—its future being problematical.
new lands have strange ways of
themselves; for instance, I met
GUINARY-LOOKING PIKER,
ed me that he had been in "West-
Wisconsin], New-brasky [Nebras-
New-vady [Nevada], and now he
to try Washington Territory a
He said the Indians were but
ng, and this would account for
"named the Sho(w)-sho(w)-
w-(k)nees, and Oh! toes!" He
ossess considerable independence,
is wife asking him to buy her a
in order that she might attend
of July ball, replied: "You don't
w dress; you don't want no new
don't look well no how!" How
of our Eastern belles like having
o injury in the way?
s, we *voted* in a box and *rode* in
—the same thing, but on differ-
s. From what I have seen of the
reabouts, I have come to the con-
it is a question whether all the
civilization compensate for the
GOING ABOUT NAKED.
stimate. We all know how abso-
tful it is to have the cool breeze
body, when one is alone and re-
warm days of summer; and the
able to enjoy this luxury every
ir lives, should they feel so dis-
I believe they generally avail
of the privilege.
I knew one man who was for-
MAKING BARRELS.
oon, and night, that man was at
ng barrels; it seemed to be his
and I believe he was absolutely
nless he was pounding away at a
s soul seemed wrapped up, or
eled up, in a barrel, and earth
nce for him no higher work than
tion of a hogshead! I do not
he ever aspired to the making of
; this may have been beyond
what I do know is, that he could
d did make, barrels! What
he could do with all the
made, has always appeared a
me. Barrels absolutely swarmed
, and their heads, hoops, and
ed lovingly about his house and
, as if they knew they had a
n, and that he had come on earth
o make barrels and take care of
ast, so they appeared to me to
I almost thought I could hear a
tave talking to a little barrel-
aying, "Ah, ha! there goes the
el-maker; how good he is to us!
es occasionally give us a good
we know it is for our good, and
sequence thereof, we shall soon
trim and nice in a shapely bar-
eft the barrel-maker, with all of
—with his hundreds of barrels!
HIS AGE OF RAILROADS,
h is not devoted in great part to
s considered by some as being,
etter at all. Now, railroads are
bly very important things to the
and stock-holders thereof; but,
subjects, they are not, as a gen-
success. The next generation,
this one, will witness a great
n public sentiment in regard to
ailroad aristocracy is being built
untry which promises to over-
erything else, and which
an enormous amount of
fact, the great danger
Republic at present
railroad power, which is
ength every day, and is more
w than the slave-holder's pow-
e the Rebellion. Any person
usion to "buck against them"
over how much strength they
w utterly powerless individuals
e mercies of these companies.
erything in their iron arms,
eeling and hard as the iron it-
ght be said about the North-
ailroad, and its advantages to
at, if there are any persons
ow about them, they are re-
d to a pamphlet which has
d by the Company, and, in that
at good is predicted for the
n the completion of the road.
not know its merits, who
THREE CLASSES OF SOCIETY
Coast. First come the Califor-
par excellence, the aristocracy
, and who put on more airs
d horse; secondly, come the
Oregonians, with their lant-
huge oaths; and, lastly, the
Washington Territory, who
mell-like a can of preserved
ather amusing to see the airs
uts on when near these un-
ple of Washington Territory;
nk to see this scion of San
Frisco," as they delight to
he was de-scended
ndred Earls." The Piker
on Territory gazes at him
mouth, takes down all his
, and believes him to be
llionaire. The Californian en-
people on earth who
ght be being esteemed rich
. They get along in a
ably well, and have a fac-
more show on a ten dollar
the Emperor Soulouque him-

self. They strut about talking of their mines and mining claims, and about their property "down at the Bay," until they are enough to sicken a buzzard. In the meantime, the Web-footer, and his neighbor from above the Columbia, sit silently by, and yield him that amount of admiration which his soul craves.

THE LARGEST TOWN

in the Territory is Walla-Walla, on the Columbia River. Excellent wheat is raised near by, which makes good flour. This flour is considered as being among the very best, and commands a good price in Eastern markets. Boat-loads of it are brought down the Columbia and shipped to San Francisco, where it is carried to Panama, taken across the Isthmus, and carried to New York. This is a long, roundabout way, but I am told that such shipments pay the owners good profits. Walla-Walla has something of a mining trade, and, all in all, may be considered in a prosperous condition. It is always a matter of importance to politicians to secure the vote of this county, as it is the heaviest in the Territory. The people are thrifty and vigorous, and seem thoroughly in earnest in their efforts to advance the interests of their chosen land. There seems to be no end to the land which can be used in raising wheat, and large farms are opened every year. It is generally conceded that the country east of the Cascade Range of mountains is better adapted to grazing purposes than for anything else, while, west of that range, the ground is fertile, but covered with immense forests. The great Cascade Range is cut in two by the Columbia River, and, at some period of the earth's history, there was a mighty convulsion in this country, when the great mountain-chain was rent in twain.

THERE IS A GREAT LACK

of fencing material near Walla Walla, which is severely felt by farmers. The timber in the mountains has been used up for miles back of the edge of the valley, and the farmers are obliged to go from 20 to 25 miles away to find wood for this purpose. Of course, this difficulty increases year after year. The supply in the Blue Mountains is nearly exhausted, and the settlers must look elsewhere for it. It is believed that good hedges can be raised about the farms, and already the raising of timber has been advocated. There is a railroad being built from Walla-Walla to Walulu, which, it is believed, will be completed by fall. From present indications, there will be a great grain crop this year, and a plentiful supply of apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, and all the small fruits. Owing to the frosts this spring, the peach yield will be small.

About Puget's Sound there are

SEVERAL SETTLEMENTS

which deserve mention. Among them are Port Townsend, Port Ludlow, Port Gamble, Port Madison, Seattle, and Steilacoom; and there is a fleet of eleven steamboats on the Sound, besides ocean steamers. At these places, the main object of industry is the lumber trade, great quantities of lumber being shipped to the South American Republics. It seems as if this was truly the great wooden market of the Pacific, and years hence the trade will continue, enlarged in its proportions, and its profit increased.

THERE ARE MANY LAKES

in Oregon and Washington Territory, and here is a description of one of them by the Poet of the Sierras:

A glass-like lies lake on the mountain-top;
You bend you o'er, and, resting on your palms,
Gaze down and down full fifty fathoms deep,
And see the speckled mountain-trout that sport,
All gold and silver-sheathed and scaled, above
Rich palaces, brown, marble-built and massive,
Hewn out and built ere ever man had named
The stars—when mighty Nimrod kept the chase.

Black, guiltless pines, perfect as those ashore—
Proportion'd mighty, perfectly erect—
Stand dark and sullen in the silent courts.
You cast a pebble in, a nut in size,
And watch it wind and wind a weary time,
Then see it plain as if 'twas in your hand.
Could you believe a flood could be so pure,
So mirror-like, so strangely beautiful!
Some tall pines press up to the water's edge,
And droop adown their plumed and sable heads,
And weep above their buried comrades still,
All night, the dewy tears of Nature.

A league across, the pines have broken rank
And stand in small platoons, or stand alone;
While, far across the rolling sea-like meads,
Do dash and wheel the spotted Indian steeds.
The warriors shout and gallop up and down;
And lovely maids, in beaded moccasons,
Fare thick with red and yellow feathers fringed,
As tall and straight as water tu-les are,
Go forth in dusky beauty in their walk
Beneath the circling shadows of the pines,
Or bathe and dream along the borders of the lake.

It will be seen from this that the most out-of-the-way places are not without their tinge of romance, and it only needs the pen of an able writer to show where and what they are.

THE ÆSTHETICS OF LIFE

are not much cultivated by the Americans, as all of their time is taken up with life's realities. It is all they can do to open new States and prepare them for future generations, which may have more time, more money, and more leisure, to think and care for the beautiful and the romantic. No nation which we are acquainted with has been obliged to labor so long and continuously as the American nation, to cut away forests, build up cities, and make roads. The most of this work is for those who are to come out of the shadowy future, when the present race will be buried and forgotten. Then the strong, wild music may come up from the wilderness of pines, and sing of the memories of those who gave the earnest years of their life to honest toil that an Empire might be redeemed, and that a land which had been owned by savages for millions of years might be brought under the domain of civilization.

No one can tell what the future will bring forth, and no one can tell

WHAT IS IN STORE

for this Territory. It has an extensive sea-coast, a large Sound, and several excellent harbors. In future years, many ships will be built here, as it seems peculiarly adapted to that purpose. There is timber enough to supply the Pacific Coast for a long time, and now the principal aim is how to get it out of the way. There is too much of a good thing, and it will gladden the hearts of many when a little sunlight can be let into the dark forests. How the western portion of the Territory came to be so densely wooded, and the Eastern portion left almost barren of timber is one of those things which would be extremely difficult to explain. "Time makes all things even," and undoubtedly it will do great things in this far-away country. The lands will be cleared; smiling farms will cover the landscape to the bases of the mountains; and a rich and thrifty people will find homes where once the dark trees sang their songs at midnight. The elk and deer will give place to herds of tame cattle on the land, and staunch sea-craft will take the place of the canoes of the savages on the water. Let us hope that all these changes will be for the better, and that the earth, in all its fullness, may be benefited and rendered happier thereby.

In times past, the inhabitants of this country have known what it is to suffer from the horrors of

AN INDIAN WAR;

and the present Senator from Oregon, the Hon. James W. Kelley, had the honor of leading an Oregon regiment which fought the savages for four days on the Walla-Walla Plains, and succeeded in dispersing them. Captain Charles Bennett was killed while leading a charge. He was a good soldier, and had formerly been a Sergeant-Major of the First Dragoons. Second Lieutenant John M. Burrows was also killed; Captains Lyman B. Munson, Davis Layton, Alfred V. Wilson, and Lieutenant Andrew Shepherd, were wounded in the same battle. Major Mark A. Chinn died from exposure. This was in December, 1855. Captain Oliver H. P. Taylor and Lieutenant William F. Gaston, of the First Dragoons; Lieutenant William A. Slaughter, of the Fourth Infantry; and Lieutenant Jesse K. Allen, of the Ninth Infantry, were killed. Colonel Abram Benton Moses, of the Washington Territory Volunteers, was killed on the Puyallup River, on the 31st of October, 1855. Captain A. J. Hembree, of the Oregon Volunteers, fell in April, 1856. Lieutenant A. V. Kautz, now General Kautz, was wounded in 1856. James W. Nesmith, formerly Senator from Oregon, commanded a regiment, and General Sheridan also participated; when a Lieutenant of infantry, in a sharp skirmish which occurred near the Cascades. This outbreak was no child's-play in this sparsely settled country, and spread terror, as well it might, over the whole Territory. It is by no means certain that this is the last of the Indian wars in this region.

ALGEBRA.

Frightful Freaks of Lightning.

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette, July 11.

Last afternoon, about 4 o'clock, during the prevalence of the terrific storm which broke over the city just previous to that hour, a bolt of lightning struck the residence of Mr. Jonas Perkins, three miles northeast of the city, on the Lafayette road. So vigorous was the force of the bolt, that it shivered one side of the sitting-room, where the family were seated, to splinters, stunning nine persons, and injuring Mrs. Perkins and one of her twin daughters severely with splinters from the wall. The door was torn from its hinges, and, striking Mr. Perkins, prostrated him to the floor, falling heavily upon him, which, added to the shock of electricity, rendered him quite insensible. Upon recovering, an awful sight met his vision. There was his family and work-hands on the floor, in miscellaneous profusion, all covered with gore. Taking in the situation at a glance, he mounted a horse and came to this city to procure the services of a physician and surgeon, which he soon did in the person of Dr. Armstrong. He and the doctor then returned to the scene of the disaster, whereupon the doctor made an examination of the injured, finding that the principal damage done was by splinters sloughed from the door and other woodwork, which wounded the little girl Lorie most severely, cutting a great gash in her head. This the doctor sewed up, afterwards attending to the more slight scratches and bruises sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, the rest of the children (not previously alluded to), Corey, Mattie, Ida, and James, and Mr. P.'s hired hands, Philip May and Walter Morse, the former a brother of Charley May, the well-known butcher of this city, and the latter a young man of about 20 years of age.

This morning all of the patients are doing as well as could be expected, &c., all thankful that the results were not more fatal.

—There is a town in Michigan which claims to beat any of these places hitherto heard from, that get along without liquor saloons and lawyers. Its name is Conway, and it has "no lawyer, doctor, tavern, store, gambling-shop, distillery, wagon-factory, stave-factory, or cooper-shop." Well, what of it? We know of a town in Montana that has no houses or inhabitants, or other nuisances of any kind whatever. It isn't a very nice place either.

A BUGBEAR DEMOLISHED.

What an Old Abolitionist Thinks About "Voting with Democrats."

Some Interesting Reminiscences and Sound Reasoning by Pardee Butler.

When a mob put me on a raft and sent me down the Missouri River, in order to advertise all men who I was, and what they had against me, they put up a flag on my raft. This flag had the picture of a white man riding at full gallop, with a negro behind him, and calling out, "Greeley to the rescue, I've got a nigger." There were a number of Republicans at Atchison, who said not a word, but silently gave me up to my fate. This was true when they put me on a raft, and also when they tarred and feathered me. In both cases Democrats interfered to save my life. Yet, now I am expected to join in the hue and cry, "Down with the Democrats." Drifting ashore after my ride down the river, a Democratic family took mercy on me, and carried me down to Weston, and got me aboard the steamboat Polar Star, bound for St. Louis. All on board treated me as they would treat a man with the leprosy. I was more alone in this crowd than when I was on board my solitary raft. A gentleman came on board at Lexington, who sought me out, offered me papers to read, and finally made me a present of a book of travels. I was overwhelmed, and stammered out in some confusion, "Sir, I cannot conceive why you, a total stranger, should do me this kindness." He smiled, and replied: "You are not so much a stranger as you think. Is not your name Pardee Butler?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did they not mob you, and put you on a raft at Atchison?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I edit a paper at St. Louis, and I tender you the use of it to tell your story."

"What is the name of your paper, sir?"

"The *Missouri Democrat*."

"And what is your name?"

"Gratz Brown."

And thus it happened that the name of Horace Greeley was associated with mine in common shame and humiliation, because of a common sympathy with the negro; and Gratz Brown found me after I had fallen among thieves, and like the good Samaritan, had mercy on me. Now I know all this is a very small matter to mention in connection with the Presidential question, but "straws show which way the wind blows," and these things, though they are straws, are not without their significance. For what Horace Greeley was to me he was to every Free State man in Kansas. To us all, his name was a tower of strength, and it was well understood, both by friend and foe, that the New York *Tribune* was the head and shoulders of the Republican party—that it was the brains to the leaders and inspiration to the masses of the Republicans.

So, also, what Gratz Brown was to me he was to all Free State men. At the peril of his life he edited a paper in a Slave State, which was their avowed friend and ally.

I am now told "you have changed sides and have gone over, with Horace Greeley, to vote with men that tarred and feathered you."

I answer: When there was no prospect that negroes could do me any earthly good, I put my life in peril for them, purely from a sense of justice and humanity. I did so because my Savior had said to me, "Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them." Now the same impulse that made me then the friend of the slave makes me at this time the friend of the ex-slaveholder; for I do not believe that in this nation there is one class of men so unjustly treated as they. The maxim that animates the hearts of a great mass of Republicans is "Democrats and rebels have no rights that white men are bound to respect."

"But are you not going to vote with the Democrats and thus destroy the Republican party?"

I shall be at some pains to give an answer to this question that I intend shall be a finality. My father was an old Whig, and I was reared in the faith of my fathers. When a young man, I left the Whig party and joined the "Liberal party." In 1844 I was one of those men, in Crawford County, O., to vote for James G. Birney, the Liberty party candidate for President. In 1848, we formed our first coalition with Democrats, and voted for Martin Van Buren, a Democrat, for President. In the winter of 1854-'55 we formed a second coalition with Democrats. In doing this, we put ourselves under the lead of Montgomery Blair, "the father of all the Blairs," and again voted for a Democrat for President. This time it was for John C. Fremont. At the first, we called ourselves Liberal party men, then we were called Free-Soilers, and, at the last coalition, we called ourselves Republicans. From that time forward we were receiving continual accessions of Democrats. Now, grant that Horace Greeley is to be elected President by Democratic votes: I answer, the pot should not call the kettle black. For what President have the Republicans ever elected, only as they have elected him by Democratic votes? I shall probably be told that those Democrats who voted for the Republican candidates, accepted the Republican platform, and thus became true Republicans. I answer, that is it exactly; and those Democrats that vote the Liberal Republican ticket will indorse the Liberal Republican Platform, and thus become Liberal Republicans. And so Horace Greeley will be elected by the votes of his own party, pure and simple.

"But a majority of Republicans prefer General Grant."

Admit it. I prefer Horace Greeley. Now what shall I do? Shall I vote according to the dictates of my own conscience, or shall I give up all freedom of choice, and submit to be the mere slave and tool to a centralized power, that calls itself the Republican party, and that in the style of true military dictatorship slaps its sword over my shoulder and bids me wheel into line? Have I spent the best energies of my life to build up the Republican party only to find now in my old age that I am its slave?

"But the Republican party cannot elect their candidate unless they are united."

True. What a pity Grant Republicans had not been more conciliatory so that they might be more united.

"But you are conspiring with Democrats to put Democrats into power."

Not so. Democrats are conspiring with us to put Horace Greeley into power.

"But they intend to get the power into their hands, and undo all the results of the war."

To elect Horace Greeley will not undo the results of the war.

The logic of the Grant Republican party is the most flimsy and shallow sophistry. They had boundless stomach for Democratic votes as long as these votes brought grist to their mill; but when Horace Greeley is to be elected, then, to vote with Democrats is treason. When Democrats formed a coalition with Free-Soilers, and voted for Martin Van Buren, they were capital good fellows. When they formed another coalition and voted for Fremont, they were good-natured gentlemen; and when War Democrats voted for Lincoln, they were high-minded and patriotic citizens; but when they vote for Horace Greeley they are "dead-beats," "traitors," and "swashjiggers." The difference, you see, is the difference between fiddle faddle and faddle fiddle. When your votes keep me in the Post Office you are an honest and good-natured gentleman and a patriotic citizen, but when your vote puts me out of office you are a "swashjigger."

A WIFE'S VENGEANCE.

A Woman Storms a Saloon Because Beer was Sold to Her Husband.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, July 12.

They had a sensation in East Davenport, late yesterday afternoon, of a very exciting and novel character—one that illustrates the danger of trifling with a determined woman. On Main street, just east of Lindsay & Phelps' mill, live George Cook, his wife, and five children. She is a hard-working woman, and he is a good man when sober, but unfortunately he is a little too fond of ardent spirits. It seems that on yesterday, or the day before, he sold his cow, the animal being an invaluable resource for the family. Mrs. Cook visited the saloon-keepers in the neighborhood and requested them to sell no liquor to her husband, threatening that if they did she would take such vengeance as lay in her power. Well, yesterday afternoon, her husband went into a saloon just opposite the mill, taking two men with him, and called for beer. Mrs. Cook saw them, and stationing herself in front of the building, watched the operations within. The wife of the saloon-keeper was behind the bar, and she refused to furnish beer for Cook, but drew two glasses for his friends. Cook seized one of the glasses and emptied it in his mouth. Then there was a scene,—crash came a rock through a window. The infuriated wife was at work. Crash, crash, crash, went the panes in the windows and doors, down went the tumblers and wine bottles behind the bar, and the pelting rocks did not cease to enter the saloon until every window and door pane in it had been broken. Forty-seven panes of glass, and numerous tumblers and bottles, were smashed. The place looked as if a mob had made it the scene of destructive riot. It was a wreck. Before the wife was half through with her work, the inmates had sought places of safety, and a large crowd had gathered. The husband ran out, and, with other men, attempted to stop her in her work of destruction, but their interference was of no avail. She was dangerous, and nobody tried to use force in quieting her. Having wrought all the destruction she could, she left the scene and went home.

The owner of the saloon, who was absent when the affair occurred, came down town and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Mrs. Cook, and it will, no doubt, be served this morning. Mr. Cook has offered to replace the glass and repair damages immediately, providing proceedings against his wife are stopped, and so the charges may be withdrawn. We are informed, that while no one exactly justifies her deed—as the law is ample for preventing sale of liquor to her husband—her neighbors manifest a great deal of sympathy for her. It is probable that saloon men in her neighborhood will hereafter think twice before placing liquor where her husband can get it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped [illegible] and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

To dress artificial hair, Burnett's Cocoaine excels; promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

The best family remedy for Summer Complaints, Sun Stroke, Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Infantum is Dr. Butt's Excelsior Medicine. Sold by all druggists.

The frequent use of an aperient in hot weather tends to prevent diarrhoea and other summer complaints. Use the best, Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. P. E. Suire & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A MEDIUM SIZED BLACK SPANIEL dog (clipped, with a small spot of hair left between the ears, and bush at the end of his tail; will answer to the name of "Frolic." $10 reward will be paid for his delivery at 17 South Canal-st.

LOST—DARK BROWN HORSE, HIGH HEAD, well formed, 16½ hands high, 12 years old, cornet of left fore foot corked, lower half of mane rubbed off. A reward awaits his return to 703 West Van Buren-st.

FOUND—IF THE GENT THAT LEFT HIS carpet-bag on the L. S. & M. S. R. July 3, will address O 53, Tribune office, he may find it.

FOUND—A PORTMONNAIE CONTAINING a small amount of money. The finder will return it to the owner, by applying at 538 West Indiana-st.

STOLEN—FROM CHAPMAN'S DOCK, ON Saturday evening, my horse and top buggy; horse about 16 hands high, dark brown, long black tail, mane rather light; buggy painted dark, with mar on stripes on body and running gear; cushion and lining blue cloth. A reward will be given for the return of the property. W. D. HOUGHTELING, 244 West Twenty-second-st.

FOUND—JULY 12, BAY MARE; THE OWNER can have by proving property and paying costs. Call at H. M. HAIGHT'S, 329 West Madison-st.

STRAYED—A BAY MARE, 5 YEARS OLD, weighing about 1,000 pounds, with white hind feet, and sore back and tail. Return, and be rewarded, to BIRNEY HAND, 57 West Washington-st., or 995 West Lake-st.

STOLEN—ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 13, FROM my stable at the locks, one mare mule, a dun color, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, a little sweenied on the right shoulder; the hair is off the sweenied shoulder. Any person returning the said mule will receive the above reward. P. H. JOYCE, corner of Ashland-av. and Levee-st., Canal Locks.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—LAST SUNDAY AFternoon from Wood-st. and Southwestern-av. small bay horse, very fat, 9 years old, mealy nose, white mark on head, left hind foot white. Any one returning or giving any information where he may be found will receive a liberal reward at 235 Southwestern-av. or at 121 West Randolph-st. WM. STELL.

STRAYED—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE morning of the 14th, a large, white cow with red, cropped ears. A liberal reward will be paid for her return or information as to her whereabouts. L. READ, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., on Twentieth-st.

STRAYED—A BROWN HORSE, HAS HAIR off in several places about the head and fore parts from bruises received on the cars. Finder will receive a reward by returning to the second house south of Twenty-ninth-st., on Berdan-st. The horse weighs about 1,050, has no shoes on, has two scars on his forehead. P. McCORMICK.

TAKEN UP—A CREAM COLORED HORSE, star in forehead. Owner can find him at MICHAEL HEALY'S, Levee and Fuel-sts., Bridgeport.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN, A bright bay mare, 7 or 8 years old, is knee-sprung, mane and tail white and red, white feet, star in her head and stripe in face. B. O'ROURKE, 24 Gari[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AND STILL THEY COME—ANOTHER LOT of those new phaetons, two seated carriages, piano-box buggies, open buggies, and business wagons of every description of our own manufacture, and the best of all is, we are selling at lower prices than ever. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

ANYONE HAVING A SECOND-HAND CARriage for sale, suitable for livery, can find market with me. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—NICE STABLE—ACCOMMODAtions for 25 horses; also 7 extra driving horses, 1 light wagon, 2 double harness, 1 platform spring wagon; call to-day, 54 East Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—4 LUMBER WAGONS, FROM $25 up; and will trade some in part pay for a landau carriage. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BRICK YARD DUMP Carts with harness to match. Just the thing for Brick Yard men. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—1 LANDAU, 1 CLARENCE, 1 HALF-top 4-seat phaeton, 1 spring truck. All in good order, and will be sold cheap. HALE, ROBERTS & CO., 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOODED MARE SIX YEARS old, Kentucky Hoe Stock, sound and perfect, a No. 1 traveller. Address M. Fagan, 73 Sampson-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE TOP BUGGY, WHITby's Patent, 1 two-seat buggy, 1 skeleton wagon, 1 open buggy—second-hand. Apply at 769 West Madison-st.

ONE OF THE FINEST MORGAN PONIES IN the State; suitable for phaeton or saddle. Call at 623 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRAY HORSE IN EXchange for horse and buggy. Apply to HART, ASTEN & CO., corner South Water and La Salle-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP FOR CASH, A good business horse, with or without buggy and harness. Apply to KELLEY, MORLEY & CO., coal dealers, corner of Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE HARness; pay good price for a first-class article. V 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR TEAMS TO HAUL BRICK from the cars, by the thousand or by the day, to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. Call at the Liberty Iron Works, Nos. 143 and 145 Fulton-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY, AND HARness; must be cheap. Address M 57, Tribune office, and state the price.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF INterest in a safe, sure, and profitable business now established in the city and country; a man wanted capable to sell goods and do the outside work. References given and required. Call or address A B, 563 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—MECHANIC PREFERred, although not essential, in a locksmithing, bellhanging, &c., business, where there is a fortune to be made. Location best in the city. Capital required, $500. N 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL DEVELoped iron working business, with a cash capital of $5,000 to $10,000; those having the money and meaning business, address, with real name, K 43, Tribune office, for 2 days.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE REAL ESTATE commission business; one thoroughly acquainted with the business preferred. Address Y 89, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000, AN ACtive business man, in a first-class manufacturing business in this city. Address B 78, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

BACON'S HOISTING ENGINES AND ELEVAtors for builders and contractors. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STATIONARY ENGINE, 20x32, and 2 tubular boilers 16x4, second-hand but in first-class order. ROBERT TARRANT, 55 Michigan-st.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers, Rider governor cut-off engines, Dubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS, agent, 34 Market-st., Central Block.

WHITESBORO IRON WORKS—ENGINES from ½ horse power upwards, steam and power pumping machinery, boiler feeders, fire pumps, hose, &c. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 28 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES—FOR THE most complete assortment, largest stock and lowest prices, call on, or address, C. M. LINNINGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, Main office City Agents, 328 West Madison-st.; branch, 960 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, NO. 117 South Halsted-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments. Work given for all machines. Machines repaired.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN ELEGANT PIANO WILL BE SOLD AT A sacrifice for cash, at No. 175 Twenty-third-st., near State-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. SECOND-hand instruments at bargains, from $100 to $275, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner of Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-sts.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS IN 44 DIFFERent styles, for parlors, lodges, halls, churches, etc. W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

THE HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN lots for dry goods, notions, or boots and shoes. Honest exchange given. Inquire at Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Store, No. 117 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CARRIAGE work or real estate for carpenters work. Apply at 44 Pacific-av.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EVENING lessons in German (private or in class) under an efficient instructor. State terms. S 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF ROGERS BROS. plated spoons and forks at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 215 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you may wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 158 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—STONE SETTERS' AND CARPENters' derricks, all sizes, on Quincy-st., corner Clark. McKAY BROS., 176 West Van Buren-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE AND LOT NEAR Union Park; house contains all modern improvements, and is situated in a strictly first-class neighborhood. Terms very easy; will take Englewood property, convenient to station, to amount of $[illegible]; $2,000 cash, and balance can run to suit purchaser. J. SINCLAIR, 68 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, WABASH-AV., NEAR Adams, [illegible]; 10 acres in South Chicago; 6 cottages in different parts of the city, $[illegible] each. L. H. WHITNEY & CO., 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., FRAME COTtage house and lot, No. 795 Lake-st., near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV. AND ROBEY, LOT 50X124 feet, southwest corner of Park-av. and Robey-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,800—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS, Fulton-st., corner Oakley, nicely shaded. Full abstract; easy terms. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., just west of Reuben-st. (Ashland-av.), at a bargain. Address F 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON SANGAMON-ST., near Adams.
50 feet on Peoria-st., near Jackson.
50 feet on Peoria-st., near Adams.
25 feet on Peoria-st., between Madison and Monroe.
50 feet on corner Monroe and Green.
40 feet on Clinton, between Lake and Fulton.
The property will be sold low if taken at once.
D. S. TAYLOR, 37 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—10 LOTS ON EGAN-av., near Halsted-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST.—12 LOTS NORTHeast corner of Halsted and Centre-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND LOTS IN SOUTHwestern part of city, $600 each. Easy terms. Street cars and water. R. C. GIVINS, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET FRONT ON WABASH-av., near Forty-seventh-st., on long time, or exchange for Central Park Boulevard lots. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—100x266 feet, corner of South Park Boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN DWELLINGS—$7,500 for brick house, east front, near Thirty-second-st.; nicely finished and worth $9,000.
$2,000 for frame, Calumet-av., cor. Twenty-third-st.; long lease; very desirable.
$4,500 for brick on corner lot.
GEO. H. HESS,
Southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 123 Walnut-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY-ST.—No. 128, LARGE house and large lot, good location, near Fulton-st.; price low. S. R. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—10, 20, OR 40 ACRES ON SIXTY-third-st., near Western-av., Tremont Gardens, and South Lynne at a great bargain for cash. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY, 30x198, south side of Madison, near LaSalle, at a bargain. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, IN the South and West Divisions, near city limits, very cheap. GEORGE V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—WE OFFER 100 or 200 feet on Randolph-st. for outside property and cash in three payments. Most decided bargain. WOLFE & INGRAHAM, 64 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST BRICK HOUSE in Chicago; only $7,500 for an east front, with all modern improvements. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—NICE FRAME HOUSE ON CALUmet-av. and Twenty-third-st., with long lease, worth $70 per month; can be had at a bargain. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—184x184 FEET ON SOUTHWEST corner of Rhodes-av. and Thirty-third-st., at a bargain. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts. and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., 2 stories and basement, with all modern conveniences, cheap; immediate possession. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 217 TOWNSEND-ST., BET. HOBbie and Elm-sts.; a 2-story frame house; 12 rooms, water, etc., in house; lot 25x117 to 18 ft alley; price $4,000 cash, or $4,500 usual terms. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS AT A BARGAIN ON terms to suit, fronting Western-av., Polk-st. and Campbell-av.; sidewalks and water; parties wishing to build no money required down. Inquire on the premises or at 133 Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., 40 acres on the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fifth-st., running through to South Park-av.; can be subdivided to make 10,000 feet frontage on some of the best streets running south. This property is in the market for thirty days, for the price of $1,500 per acre. $70,000 can remain on it for long time at 8 per cent interest. Whoever will buy it is certain of making $100,000 out of it within two years.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years time, monthly payments, interest six per cent. Water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st. east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, No. 70 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 24X40 AND LEASE OF LOT for 10 years, on North Wells-st. Inquire of FRED BECKER, 87 North Wells-st. cigar store.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST.—45X125 FT., HALsted-st., between Lake and Fulton, Frame house. Price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—LOT, 98x125 FT., southeast corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOLT-ST.—5 LOTS ON HOLT-ST., near Division; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 100X180 FEET, southwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northwest corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE—I HAVE TWO blocks of very choice lots, situated in the grove of heavy timber in the centre of Riverside; for sale on very easy terms. Apply during forenoon to Dr. G. D. BEEBE, Room 12, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—320 acres of beautiful ridge land at Washington Heights. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—120 ACRES NICE land at Hinsdale, near C. C. & Q., and on Chicago & LaSalle Railroads; $100 per acre. WHITE & HEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BARGAIN FOR cash in a large tract of suburban property, having depot, sidewalks, trees, and several good houses, school, etc.; retailing at from 200 to 300 per cent above cost; rare chance. Address one week N 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, 150x300 feet, finely situated, on Lincoln-av., near depot; will be sold for $1,650; $750 cash to pay encumbrance, balance good time. J. SINCLAIR, 68 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE property—I have some of the most desirable suburban residence property in market. Call and see views of scenery and residences. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, LOTS 50 FEET front near station for $12 per foot; good terms. J. SINCLAIR, 68 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—LARGE LOTS on monthly payments; our new map showing all buildings and improvements. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 26 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—100x150 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Adams-st., Hyde Park, near depot, for $3,500, on easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES (UNDER FENCE, NOW used as pasturage) on Stoney Island Boulevard, Sec. 36, 38, 14. For price and terms apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE blocks at Washington Heights, near depot; fine building sites. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL blocks, lots, and houses and lots, or exchange, at very low prices; no safer place to invest. S. R. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SOUTHERN lands. Perlee H. Webster, from Memphis, Tenn., will be here a few days, and has some choice lands—improved and unimproved—well located on rivers and railroads in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina and Texas; will exchange for Chicago property or goods. P. H. WEBSTER, 718 Madison-st., from 9 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—30 ACRE FRUIT farm at St. Joe, Mich.; one of the best paying and most desirable peach farms in Michigan. Will exchange for good city or suburban property and put cash with it. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL farm of 260 acres, well improved, in Chambers, Ill., and in Green Bay, Wis., one of the most healthy and lovely spots in the Northwest; will exchange for city or suburban property. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT WORTH FROM $3,500 to $4,500; can pay $500 cash and a suburban lot at its value as first payment. Address W., 116 East Washington-st., Room 35.

WANTED—TO OWNERS ONLY—ACRE PROPerty in the vicinity of the Parks. J. SINCLAIR, 68 Madison-st., Room 9.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I HAVE CUStomers for six good houses and lots near Union Park, ranging in prices from $3,000 to $7,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STRUGGLE OF '72. A grand chance. Nothing ever offered like it before. A novelty in political and popular literature. Agents address Union Publishing Co., 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR ENGRAVINGS, chromos, and picture frames; large profits. R. SANBORN & CO., 467 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY ON THE best first-class family sewing machine in the market. Good inducements to good men. Call between 8 and 10 a. m., and 12 and 2 p. m., at 150 State-st.

AGENT WANTED—A STEADY AND RELIAble man to sell several fast selling photographs. Call on J. SMITH, 546 Canal-st.

AGENT WANTED—FOR THE COPPER CABLE Lightning Rod Company, in rear of 1043 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—WITH $3 TO $5 CAPITAL, to sell an article that everybody wants; no humbug. Call and see for yourself at T. BOURGOIN, 44 Cornell-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—I WANT SOME PARTIES to sell cheap lots at private sale—family grocery man or other persons. Address S 60, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 169 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1864.

LIPMAN'S MONEY LOAN OFFICE, 27 WEST Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $5,000 to $30,000 at 9 per cent; smaller sums to suit; loans on leased ground and Illinois farms. E. GOODMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED CITY and suburban property. SHELDON & WASHMAN, 30 Nixon's Building, LaSalle and M[illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A PERMANENT AND ADVANCing position will be given to a young man 18 to 20 years of age, who writes a first rate hand and has some knowledge of bookkeeping. One living at home preferred. Address stating salary expected, references, &c., X 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A STATIONERY store, with references. Address X 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER and grocer clerk; a young man well posted in the retail trade may address, stating experience, with references, F 58, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO GOOD AND RELIABLE MEN, who understand the business of putting up railroad tanks. Must be good mechanics, and competent to take charge of setting up tanks on the line of railroads. Enquire at McEWENS' 243 North Wells-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TINNERS AND CORNICE MAKers; to competent men the best of wages paid. Apply to No. 239 West Taylor-st. Chicago Cornice Works.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT WASHINGton Foundry, 19 and 21 North Jefferson-st., 4 good pattern makers. HOLMES, PYATT & CO.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GALVANIZED IRON cornice men at Zinc Ornamental Works, 184 Chicago-av.

WANTED—2 BUTCHERS AT PEOPLE'S MARket, corner Lake and Leavitt.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL MEAT-CUTter. No. 3 Davis-st. one block west terminus Randolph-st. cars on West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS UPHOLSTERER to go a short distance in the country. Good wages and steady employment; board, $4 per week. Apply at 765 South State-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 10 GOOD CABINET makers, 1 good hand on rip and cut-off saw. Apply between 10 and 12 to-day, at 87 West Randolph-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A GOOD SASH AND BLIND maker. Inquire at McDOUGAL & McKINLAY'S planing mill, Nos. 41 and 43 North Sangamon-st., near Lake.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD [illegible] "Union Printing House," corner Twelfth-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—BAKER—A MAN TO WORK ON bread at CLARK & McCOY'S, 27 Blue Island-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN—colored man with good recommend. Apply [illegible] 604 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER. APPLY TO RAY & WHITNEY, west end Twelfth-st. Bridge.

WANTED—2 STOUT YOUNG MEN TO DRIVE teams. Apply at the Caledonia Ice Company, corner of Eighteenth and South Halsted-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AND SPECIAL agents, to represent the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, in city and country. The "reciprocal" plan, inaugurated by this Company, reduces premium to one-third old rates, and makes the Company popular and easy to work. Liberal inducements to live men. Call forenoon. Home office, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—MAN TO MILK, TAKE CARE OF horse, and chores of small family. Call before 9 o'clock a. m. or after 5 p. m. M. O. WALKER, 13 Ellis-av.

WANTED—TRADE AND FAMILY SALESmen, here and everywhere. Goods indispensable. No humbug. I C C 81 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY, A FEW MEN TO take hold of the best and most popular family and manufacturing sewing machine now before the public. Recent improvements not to be excelled by any other sewing machine. The best of inducements and unconvassed territory to the right men. Call between 8 and 10 a. m. and 12 and 2 p. m., on A. STONE, 150 State-st.

WANTED—300 MEN, TO WORK ON MILWAUkee and Northern Railroad, between Plymouth and Green Bay, Wisconsin. Wages, $1.75 per day; good board at $3.50 per week. Six months' steady work. No office fees. Sure pay the 15th of every month. Apply to E. W. ENOS, at Goodrich's Freight Dock. S. A. Harrison, Contractor.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY AT 17 HARMON-court. Must be well acquainted with the city.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY FROM 15 to 18 years of age, for office and errand boy. Must be well acquainted with the city, and provided with good references. No other need apply. Call between 9 and 10 a. m., at office of WM. W. BOYINGTON, 164 Wabash-av.

WANTED—10 MEN FOR CITY WORK, 200 MORE rockmen, tunnel men, and railroad men for Wisconsin, good wages, healthy place, and company work; fare advanced; leave sure to-day. Also, 50 to leave to-day for Illinois; wages, $2. Tie cutters, 15 cents each. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN AT DWIGHT & RANNEY'S Livery Stables, 145 and 147 South Sangamon-st. this morning.

WANTED—250 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS, wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day; men for work in city, $2.25 per day; saw-mill and farm hands, $26 to $35 per month and board; free fare. So bring along your baggage to SNELL & SHAW'S office, 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT, 500 MEN for the Wisconsin Central & Menominee R. R. Wages $2.25; free fare and no office fees. Also, saw-mill and farm hands. 73 West Kinzie, and 59 West Randolph st.

WANTED—NOW, 300 GOOD RAILROAD LAborers. $2.50 per day, and sure pay guaranteed. Inquire at 127 West Washington-st., Room 5, for transportation. N. & J. STOUGHTON, contractors.

WANTED—A BAR-TENDER AT 941 WEST Lake-st.

WANTED—2 WAITERS AND A YARD MAN at Restaurant 167 and 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY 16 OR 18 YEARS OLD, TO run a boiler in a bathing establishment; one that has had experience. Apply at southeast corner of Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SMART COLORED BOY AS brush boy in the Transit House Barber shop, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG MAN ABOUT AN hour each morning. Apply before 8 this, Tuesday, morning to FRANK, 15 South Canal-st., fourth story.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 500 RAILROAD LAborers for Detroit & Bay City Railroad; wages, $2 per day; board, $4 per week; fare free. Also, 500 for Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad at $2.25; fare and board furnished to the work. Also, 1,000 to go to Lake Superior; same terms. 200 to work in sawmills at $26 to $35 per month, and board; 50 for farms, brick yards, etc. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—2 MEN AT SPRINGER'S IRON Yard, 18, 20, and 22 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 MEN, FOR FARM work, near the city. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN A 1 DRY AND FANCY GOODS window dresser, none other need apply at 54 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN CITY AND COUNtry, to sell an article of which we have the entire monopoly, needed in every family, up-stairs. BOUGHTON & CO., 272 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment, to call on KIMBALL & CO., 153 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

16 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT, WITH board, a very desirable room, handsomely furnished, with two large clothes presses.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., NICELY FURnished front room for two, $12 per month. Table board, $4 per week.

44 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK, furnished rooms, with board for family or single gentlemen. Late dinner. Private family.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Board $4.50 per week.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-sts.—A large, nicely furnished front room, with board. Suitable for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Gas; both hot and cold water.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms with board.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE handsomely furnished room, use of bath-room, gas, etc., suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. Table first-class.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and good board at a moderate price.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

341 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, two large handsomely furnished rooms, hot and cold water, bath, and modern improvements.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, for two or three persons.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms and good board for four or five persons.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Elegant suites of furnished and unfurnished rooms with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds. This is one of the finest locations and best accommodations on the West Side.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE 123 AND 125 WEST MADIson-st—Furnished rooms with board, and day board $5.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST—FIRST-class board from $6 to $10 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $2.

South Side.

22 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms with board, one large front room and one parlor bedroom.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front room, with board. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 LARGE NICELY furnished rooms, one single room, with board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Terms reasonable.

499 BURNSIDE-ST. (NOW DEARBORN) near Twenty-ninth and State sts.—Pleasant rooms with first class board at lowest rates. Every convenience of hotel with freedom of home combined.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 508 Wabash-av.

609 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms with first-class board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

809 WABASH-AV.—FRONT AND BACK parlors; also large front and single rooms, with first-class board.

906 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board. House with all modern improvements. Near Twenty-fifth-st.

1206 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT—LARGE, handsome rooms, with board for two gentlemen. Also, small room for 1 or 2 gentlemen.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE 1121 STATE-ST—ROOMS with first-class board at $5 per week. Everything new.

Country.

SUBURBAN BOARD.—A FEW MORE SUMMER boarders can be accommodated at the Winnetka Institute Boarding Hall, 16 miles north of city, on Milwaukee Railroad.

Miscellaneous.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board. Location pleasant and convenient to business. References exchanged. Address, with name, Y 55, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WANTED GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS for gentleman and wife—West Side. Address, stating terms, F 27, Tribune Office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE; all law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 382, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture, carpets, and general household goods will do well to call on J. H. PIKE & CO., 731 West Lake-st., General auctioneers for all kinds of merchandise. [illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A DINING ROOM GIRL TO ONE that understands her business good wages will be paid. Apply at 38 and 40 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR THE HOYT HOUSE, ST. JOSEPH, Mich., 1 meat and 1 pastry cook, 3 chambermaids, 6 dining-room girls, 1 kitchen girl, 1 dish washer. Apply this day only at laundry 120 West Lake-st. The best of wages given.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON at 128 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. ALSO, A girl to do general housework. Apply at 11 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—SOUTHWEST CORNER PAULina and Tyler-sts., a strong, willing girl; a German or Swede preferred. Wages $3 per week.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework. Apply at 853 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 844 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN DO first-class washing and ironing, and general housework. Good wages. 939 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT PRAIRIE STATE House, 245 West Polk-st.

WANTED—AT 389 ILLINOIS-ST., A GIRL TO do general housework, or one to take care of a child two years old.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, FOR general housework, 20 North Carpenter, bet. Lake and Randolph.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, in a small family. Call at 26 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, at 765 Fulton-st.; references required; call Tuesday or Wednesday; good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, in family of four, without children, 22 Willard place.

WANTED—1 STARCHER, 1 LADIES' CLOTHES ironer, 1 shirt ironer, at Jefferson Park Laundry, 434 West Madison.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Good wages. Apply at northeast corner Paulina and Tyler-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; washing and ironing; in Lake View. Liberal wages to one bringing good recommendations. Apply at GREER & AYER, 62 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AT EVANSTON. Address X 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE FAMily, at 107 Loomis-st.; for general house work.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS of age. Apply at 1112 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, ONE TO cook and iron, the other to do second work. Highest wages paid. Apply immediately at 43 South May-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK in a private boarding-house. German or Scandinavian preferred, at No. 46 North Green-st.

WANTED—A COOK FOR HOTEL AND RESTaurant. Good wages to a reliable person. References required; female preferred. Apply at Bethel Home, southwest corner West Lake and Desplaines sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply at 285 Lake-av., corner of Brook-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, MAN OR WOMAN, at Central European House, 46 and 48 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family of two; German preferred. Apply at 709 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD, COMPETENT girls in Chicago to come to our office once, and they will always come hereafter, to procure situations as cooks, dining-room, pastry, laundry, and kitchen girls, cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants, and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; highest wages paid to competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 208 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBER GIRL; ALSO, one to help in kitchen. Apply at JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 123 and 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work; wages good; a good place. Inquire at 1019 Michigan-av.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, SWEDE, Norwegian or German. 1024 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, TO WAIT ON table and do light work around the house; near the city. Good references required. Address X 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES', 10 PECK-COURT, cook and laundress for families in city, Evanston, Highland Park, and Harlem; good wages.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS for Escanaba, Mich. Also, girls for hotels, boarding-houses and private families, in city and country. Good wages. Come early. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1600 State-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, AN EXPErienced cook, washer and ironer, with references. Call at 85 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 885 Prairie-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TEN GIRLS TO RUN SINGER'S sewing machines on pantaloon work. Inquire at No. 3 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 43 Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., between 4 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—WET NURSE AT 259 ORCHARD-ST., fourth door south of Belden-av.—at once. D. S. BAXTER.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO TAKE CHARGE of a daughter 8, and son 6 years old, with a nice home in one of the finest little cities in the State, southern part. Must be accomplished, and with good reference. Address E J I, care Field, Leiter & Co.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR THE CITY and country, on salary and commission. Address L 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH GIRL AS COMPANion and maid to an invalid lady. Apply at 1030 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WAIT ON AN invalid lady. Must be able to read well. WM. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC LADY CANvasser for a weekly paper in this city. Inquire for Mr. SMITHERS, 656 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT SHELDON'S STEAM LAUNdry, 168 Fourth-av., 6 good shirt-ironers, also 5 lady clothes ironers; come prepared to go to work.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ALDWELL'S BREWERY AND MALT HOUSES, situated on Simcoe-st., in the City of Toronto, comprising one of the largest and most complete establishments in the Dominion, for sale. Are in working order and in operation. Capacity—Brewery, 120 barrels per day; malt houses, 24,000 bushels per week. The undersigned is prepared to treat with parties who may entertain the purchase. Full information on application. T. D. ALDWELL, Toronto, Ont.

A WATER MILL, WITH A DWELLING HOUSE and 32 acres of land, for sale cheap. The mill building of stone, 3 stories high; two run of burs; machinery complete and perfect; a solid stone dam; water the year round; in one of the best wheat growing sections of the State; one mile from R. R. station. The mill now doing a good custom and retail trade. Address GEO. H. WINN, Wheatland, Iowa.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STOCK for sale in Rochester, Olmstead County, Minnesota. First-class store and trade, in a thriving and pleasant city of some four thousand inhabitants, in one of the best counties in the State. The only reason for selling is, we wish to go into the wholesale trade. Address Box 1238, Rochester, Minn.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR sale cheap, on account of sickness. The store can be used for any business. 721 South Halsted-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE A THRIVing stove, tin and furnace business of 19 years' standing, in one of the most flourishing cities of Iowa, with privilege of renting the store now occupied. The oldest house in the city. The proprietor can be seen on the 16th and 17th insts. at the office of JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st., Chicago.

A STOVE AND HARDWARE BUSINESS IN the best location of this city for sale at a bargain. The best chance ever offered to the right man. Inquire of NOCKIN & FISCHER, Real Estate Agents, 118½ West Randolph-st.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING business, that will pay a net profit of $6,000 per year, for sale or rent. Inquire in the rear of 644 Hubbard-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE, STOVE, AND tin store, in a good locality, in the burnt district, for sale, with the privilege of renting the store for any length of time, or the business as well. The house belongs to the same party. Address U 14, Tribune office. Agents stand back.

A PARTY WHO OWNS A HALF INTEREST in a boot and shoe business near Chicago, desires to sell it. The trade is a good one, and the parties respectable. Address Q 54, Tribune office, with name of applicant.

A BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, CHEAP—No. 19 Charles-place, near corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., containing 20 rooms, filled with steady, prompt-paying boarders; 2 years' lease and cheap rent. Mrs. KEARNEY, 19 Charles-place.

A FIRST-CLASS STOVE, TIN, AND HARDware store, on the North Side, for sale. A rare chance for any body that wants to go into the hardware business. For particulars, address HARDWARE, 141 Milwaukee-av., Chicago.

BREWERY FOR SALE, SITUATED AT NAPERville, Ill., on a lot 150x150; stone building, 75x125, 2½ stories, with wells and 2 ice houses; cost $18,000; will be sold for $8,000; contains machinery, pumps, and boiler; 3 boilers, 60 brls and 10 brls; also, beer cooler, &c. Terms, ½ cash; balance 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. Inquire of KNAUER BROS., 55 North Clark-st.

BUTCHER SHOP, DOING A GOOD TRADE, fixtures complete, will be sold cheap on account of sickness. 29 North Clark-st.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON, doing a large business, will be sold cheap, on account of sickness. ROGERS & TOBIN, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 254 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY FOR sale; doing a nice business. Apply at 75 West Adams-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A JEWELRY store in Washington, Ill., for sale. Good trade established. Population 2,500. Reasons for selling, going on the road for health. Small stock; satisfactory terms given the right man. Address immediately, R. E. CHANDLER, Washington, Ill.

THE BOOKSTORE AND NEWS DEPOT IN the Post Office Building at Council Bluffs, Iowa, for sale. Has a well established trade ranging from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. Rent moderate. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Amount of stock on hand $4,500; terms, $2,500 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. For further particulars apply to Western News Company, Chicago, Ill., or address the proprietor, J. P. GOULDEN, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

$150 WILL PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS Dressmaking establishment with $125 worth of indispensable furniture; a desired bargain. Address C., Box 39, Hyde Park.

$400 WILL SECURE TO A WELL RECOMmended man, a half interest in a nice business paying that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 23.

$500 SECURES MY HALF INTEREST IN $1,500 new stock, and central cash business now realizing over $150 monthly; established 3 years; no bonus asked. 98 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$1,500 WILL BUY THE BEST PAYING business in Chicago. For particulars inquire of S. S. MILLER, 125 West Washington-st.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED IN A MAchine (iron) manufacturing business, which is already established on a large basis, and capable of increase. Yields good margin of profit, and is located in a large city in New York State. Address "MANUFACTURER," P. O. Box 5057, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

FRONT GALLERY SEATS FOR FRENCH Band Concerts, east and west sides; best location in the house. O 21, Tribune office.

NOTICE—A MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN barbers at Orpheus Hall, cor. Lake and Peoria-sts., at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A LADY WITH A HOUSE OF FURniture to join a person where a good income can be made. No outlay. Send for particulars to A. R. Jacque's Hotel, 181 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAWyer in a first-class law or real estate office. Address U 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined, by a competent accountant. Posting attended to evenings or during the day. Copying done with neatness and dispatch. A. BRASHER, Room 5, No. 126 East Madison-st. or No. 279 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS buyer and salesman, in a white goods and embroidery, or curtain stock. Can give the best reference as regards capacity and honesty. Address B 87, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a first-class grocery or tea store, who understands bookkeeping and has had six years' experience in business; good references. Address T 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY OR Book Clerk. Good references; steady. Apply by letter to T 55, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG DANE, AN experienced gardener and florist, wishes an engagement in this city or vicinity. Best of references given. Address M 23, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; 10 years' experience; best of references. Address D 91, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family by a young man (American) who is willing and understands his business. Good city references. Address A. 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to drive a delivery wagon or in a private family. Understands fully the care of horses. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as coachman in a private family. Can milk and willing to make himself useful. Address E. S., 142 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, is well posted in his business and can come well recommended. Please address Q 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS barkeeper. Address T 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE OLD COLonel Wood's Museum Watchman, as Collector of some establishment. Can make himself useful. Address No. 19 Belden Place, North Side, for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Norwegian girl to do second work in a first-class American family. 231 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl, to cook, wash, and iron, in small private family. Apply at 382 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general housework in small private family. Please call at 378 Burnside-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do plain sewing and light work; private family preferred; can furnish good recommendations and a Singer Machine if required. Call at 331 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, being a stranger in the city. Wages not so much an object as a permanent home. Call or address 485 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Apply at 29 Kansas-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family to do general housework, kitchen, or laundress work. Can give reference. Call at 391 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK. Can give reference if required. Address 330 West Lake-st., or call a. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do second work in a private family. Inquire at 88 Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman as cook in a restaurant. Apply at 390 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who has a child 15 months old and wishes to take her with her. Can be seen at 340 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one to do general house-work and one for second-work. Please call at 313 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in private family; good reference. Call at 413 Third-av., in dressmaker's shop.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, as housekeeper in a family or for a gentleman. Thoroughly competent; a home preferred to large salary. Call on or address MISS KING, 40 Oak-av., South Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD address as housekeeper, where the work is light. Address B 40, Branch Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD WET NURSE can be found at 403 Third-av., whose child died at birth three days ago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady, to take charge of a widower's family, or as companion for an invalid. Address Mrs. HELEN S., Box 20, Monroe, Mich.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 26X70, ON WEST MADison-st; light and airy; suitable for any light business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st., Real Estate and House Agent.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST DOCKS ON North Branch, 200 feet river front, well located for coal or lumber. Inquire at office east end Erie-st. bridge. GRAVES & CO.

TO RENT—STORE, 634 STATE-ST.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE, 22X80, in the railroad town of Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Address C. A. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, 20X115, NEXT TO CORner Halsted and Harrison-sts; also fine basement, 50x115, on the corner. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—A STORE, WITH ROOMS; FIRST-class locality; also a lot for sale cheap—must be sold. Inquire at 115 West Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR A physician. Apply at 30 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—STORE 191 MAIN-ST., CORNER OF Lyman, one block from Archer-av. street cars, with counters and shelving, with barn.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 58 WEST RANDOLPH-st.; or lease for sale. Inquire at same number.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN ONE OF THE most desirable rooms in the Republic Insurance Building, by THOS. A. & MATSON HILL, 491 Wabash-av., or A. J. HAWHE, 170 LaSalle-st. Apply before noon to-day.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping; rent $35 per month. Apply at 177 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OF TWO-STORY brick residence, suitable for small family. Inquire at 452 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—51 MORGAN-ST., THIRD COTTAGE from Madison, two front rooms, parlor and bedroom, nicely furnished, to gentlemen only. Rent moderate.

TO RENT—FIVE NEAT FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping. 352 Division-st.; cars pass the door.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE very cheap, of a room and closet, suitable for housekeeping, at 243 West Madison-st., up two flights.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, 233 WEST MADISON-ST., gas, water, and water-closet, suitable for offices or small family, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st., Real Estate and House Agent.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with modern conveniences, suitable for two. Inquire at 929 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 21 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—APPLY AT 282 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS WITH WATER, pantry and closet, at 269 North Paulina-st., with or without the use of stable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM, for one or two. Inquire at 167 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT alcove room, with closet and bath-room attached, at 944 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 21 ABERdeen-st., suitable for single gentlemen or families.

TO RENT—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, 131 West Madison-st., near Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE AIRY FRONT ROOM, suitable for lodging two gentlemen or man and wife. 131 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS FURNISHED or unfurnished. Apply at 305 Monroe-st., west of Morgan.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT AND bedroom, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, three blocks from street-cars. At 281 South Morgan-st., corner of Gurley.

TO RENT—ROOM, TO A LADY OR GENtleman, payable in lessons on piano. 1100 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, pleasantly located; rent low. 1402, corner of Thirty-first and State-sts.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen; also single rooms. House brick, containing modern improvements. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS—6 HAMILTON-AV., 8 rooms, with closets, in good repair and good neighborhood, cheap, at $35 per month; 184 Coolidge-st., store and cottage in rear, with barn, cheap, by J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent, 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—3 STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with all modern improvements, No. 843 Michigan-av. Inquire at furnace warerooms of M. A. THAYER, Nos. 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—315 WEST TYLER-ST., TO SMALL family, the first floor of new house, containing 5 rooms, pantry, and closets.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH, TO A GOOD PARty. Cottage and lot, Catharine-st., one block from horse cars. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED BRICK house of ten rooms, till October 1 or May 1. Apply on the premises, 17 Honore-st.

TO RENT—NICE LITTLE COTTAGE, COMpletely furnished; will rent to responsible parties only, without children. Call at 80 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 611 SOUTH HALSTED-st. $30 per month. BARKER & JACKSON, 117 West Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE, prompt paying tenant, a good house of 8 or 9 rooms in vicinity of Union Park. Address L 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 ROOMS OR A SMALL cottage unfurnished, good locality, West Side, at a moderate rent. A. S. W., 453 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, about $25 per month, in good neighborhood, and near horse cars. Address, describing location, W. S., care J. V. FARWELL & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping. West Side. Address, with terms, V 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HALF OF FIRST FLOOR of a store, for our pickle business (no manufacturing), on South Water or River-sts. A. SINGER & BRO., 127 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Dennis Foster, who was last heard of from Danville, Vermilion County, Illinois, on Dec. 1, 1871, and was then proceeding to St. Louis, where he expected to spend Christmas. Communications in reference to him will be gratefully acceptable to his father, T. FOSTER, [illegible] Foster & Sons, [illegible], Birmingham, England.

MR. HERBERT SHARPE, OF LONDON, England, is informed that a parcel of papers are waiting for him if he will send his address to ATKINS, Post-office, Chicago.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF ELLEN [illegible] Ann Norris, formerly of Newfoundland, by her brother, Philip Norris. Address V 62, Tribune [illegible]

BLAKE VS. BLAKE.

Seventh Day of the Celebrated Winnetka Divorce Case.

The Court-Room Crowded with Smut-Gatherers.

Two Sons of the Contestants Produced as Witnesses.

Evidence of a Gardener Employed to Watch Mrs. Blake.

The hearing of testimony in the Blake divorce case was resumed in the Superior Court, before Judge Geary, yesterday morning. As on the previous days, the court-room was crowded with persons who love to listen to smut, and laugh when anything "particularly interesting" is said by the witnesses. While the two young Blakes were being questioned, and detailed what they had seen on a particular night at Winnetka, both Mr. and Mrs. Blake shed tears; at least they covered their faces with their handkerchiefs, and seemed to be deeply affected. Thompson took notes of the testimony, and, when anything was said about him, shook his head negatively.

TESTIMONY OF D. C. DICKINSON.

David C. Dickinson, of Waukegan, who testified in substance: I know Mr. [illegible] by sight, and Mr. Thompson by sight. I never saw Mrs. Blake and Thompson walking together in Chicago. I remember when the Unitarian Conference was held in Chicago, but I do not remember at about that time seeing Thompson and Mrs. Blake walking together.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES BLAKE.

Charles Blake, one of the children of the parties, testified: I am a son of the parties; I am 17 years of age. I know Thomas M. Thompson. Our family has lived in Winnetka four or five years; before that at Lake Forest, and thereto previous at Port Washington, Wis. I remember early in the spring of 1870, a Mr. Hemingway was expected to preach at Winnetka. I and Walter were playing with snow near the barn gate; I think it was in March; father came up to us and asked us to go to church, but we did not; father, Johnny, two hired girls and the hired man went; father and John went first, and the servants followed; we remained in the snow bank. Father and John were absent about an hour, and the girls were somewhat longer. While they were absent mother was in the house, and during that time I saw Thompson come up Bassett's sidewalk from his house and went into our house; nobody was in the house then; Julia, my sister, was at Bassett's having gone after the rest went to church, and before Thompson arrived. Brother Arthur, then five years old, was in the house. I cannot say how Thompson entered the house, but he came in by the south gate; the lot has an entrance on each of the four sides. When Thompson came in at the gate, I did not see mother, nor did I see Thompson until he came out; he remained there half or three-quarters of an hour, leaving before the family came from church. In the fore part of May, 1870, after father had gone to Chicago, mother told me to harness the horse, as she wanted to take a short ride; I did so. I saw mother and Mr. Thompson get into the buggy at the house, nobody being with them. I suppose he came from his own house; they went down to Thompson's, where Mrs. Thompson got into the buggy, and they drove down toward Gross' Point, and did not return until 1 o'clock, having started at about 9. I saw them when they came back, and unharnessed the horse, which had been driven fast. All three of them went into the house. I followed into the hall, and hallooed "Mother," once or twice, and I opened the parlor door, and saw Thompson on the sofa with a paper on his lap. Mother was not in the room with Thompson. I asked him where mother was, and she came from the front room. She asked me what I wanted in there. I told her the horse had been driven too fast. Mr. Thompson then said he thought I wanted the horse, and he drove it fast. I saw Thompson afterwards on my mother's bed asleep; father was away from home a great deal during the spring and winter of 1870. Thompson never came alone to the house when father was at home; when he was away Thompson came alone. Have heard father tell mother not to go to Thompson's, but to stay at home and take care of the children. That was after I came home from college in 1869. I have heard him tell her that several times. He said he did not like Thompson, and he was not a fit man for her to go and see. Mother called him a fool and numerous other names; told him to attend to his own business, and she would attend to her's. Have heard mother ask father to go to Thompson's. He said he did not like him, and would not go. I studied Latin at that time, and took lessons at a house near ours; mother was studying Latin at the same time, and took her lessons at Thompson's. I told father where mother was studying, and that she instructed me, and he said I could stop studying it if I wanted to. Mother said father was a fool, and that I would grow up as ignorant as he was. From the time I returned from college, up to June, mother treated father very badly. She would not speak to him, or go with him anywhere. She went very often to Thompson's in the spring of 1870, also to the city. While father was at home she did not go as often as when he was away. She treated Thompson very good during the time she treated father bad. I remember about a pair of shoes in 1870. Father asked her how much she paid for them; she said $8; father said he could buy them for $5, and mother threw them at him. They did not strike him, as he dodged them. Mother and Thompson used to go riding three or four times a week. Sometimes Mrs Thompson went with them, but more frequently they went alone. The drives alone took place in the evening,—between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening,—sometimes later. They were generally gone two or three hours, and sometimes longer. I have known them to come back as late as 11 o'clock. Father was away from home on these occasions. I never knew her to go out and come back with Thompson when father was at home. I recollect having had a conversation with Thompson—[what was said was excluded by the Court]. I recollect going to the depot after some trees; that was a short time before mother left. I saw Thompson and father at the depot. The 8 o'clock train was coming along. Mother was not going to town that morning. After the train came, father and Thompson got on board. When the train started, Thompson got off, and went over to the house, through the north gate. Father did not get off the train. I saw Thompson get off. We were loading trees near by. The north gate is not the usual entrance. A side-door leads into the house from that direction. He went to the front door. I did not see him go into the house. I was back in the yard putting the trees in the ground. I do not know when he left the house that forenoon, as I did not see him. I recollect asking my mother to take a sleigh-ride. She would not go. I let Thompson in afterward. When I asked her she said she was sick; she was up-stairs. Thompson went into the back parlor, and she came down stairs to see him. I recollect of a Bible being purchased; cannot tell the time; it was in the fall. The book cost $50; I was present when it was bought. That Bible never reached the house; a smaller one came. Mother bought books with the balance of the money. Walter slept with father in the spring of 1870. Father and mother occupied separate rooms. Walter had been sleeping with him six weeks before mother left.

Q. Do you recollect of one evening when your mother came home very late with Thompson?

Objected to, but not sustained.

Witness continued: I was in a room up stairs playing chess with Walter. Father was at Port Washington. Mother came in about 12 o'clock with Thompson. I opened the door for her. There was no light in the hall or in the parlors when I did so. Mother told us to go to bed, that it was 12 o'clock. Thompson came in, and mother told him to go into the library, that she would be down in a moment. She went up stairs to father's closet where wines and liquors are kept, and I heard bottles rattle. She then went down stairs. I pulled off my boots and went down stairs. The library door was open about three-quarters of a foot. The light was burning very low. There was a bottle and [illegible] glasses on the table. Thompson and mother were on the sofa in a reclining position. Her head was on his shoulder, and his arm was around her waist. I did not hear Thompson go away. I went up stairs after I saw them and went to bed. I did not hear the door shut before I went to sleep. After mother left I told father about it. I did not mention it to him before that.

Cross-examination: By Mr. Dow: I was 15 years of age when I told my father. I am 17 now. I am not very good at remembering dates. The house stands about 150 yards from the fence, and between 400 and 500 yards from the depot. We kept a hired man part of the time. I was home three or four weeks in April, 1869. Father was home when I got there. I do not remember whether he went away or not during that month. I do not remember the month when I first saw Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, and my mother drive out. I know my mother and Thompson went riding alone in the fall of 1869, because I harnessed the horse. I don't think the hired man was there at that time. I watched them when they went out once. No one told me to. They went toward the lake. Sometimes they stopped at Thompson's to take Mrs. Thompson in, but they did not that time. It was in the early part of the spring of 1870, when mother came home at 11 o'clock. They went away between 6 and 7 o'clock that evening. They went north. I did not make any memorandum of it. Father was not at home, but I do not remember where he was. They rode out very many times during the fall of '69 and the winter and spring of '70. They went mostly in the evening. Father was away during this time. I told him about it. Three or four weeks after mother left, I told him about all I had seen. I told him also right after she left. I was born in the year 1854; will be 18 the 22d of August. I talked once with my father about what I was to testify to. I made a statement in writing after mother left—three or four weeks after she left. I made it in lead pencil then, and about a month ago in ink. Father told me to write it down. It was made at home; no one was present; I gave it to him. I never made an affidavit or deposition in this case. I don't know as I know what an affidavit is. I never signed my name to any statement or oath. Father said he might want me, after mother left. No one asked me to make the pencil statement. I made it of my own accord. Father took it. I tore it up when I made the one in ink. Mother went riding with Thompson three or four times a week in the latter part of March, April, and May, 1870. I do not know whether there was a week in April that they did not ride at all. There might have been a week when they did not. Some weeks they went three or four times. I cannot tell how much of the time during that fall and winter father was away from home. One time he remembered, a short time after he got home from Racine, in the latter part of December, they were riding and broke the buggy. [After a long examination about going to church on "Hemingway's Sunday," the witness said that the drive when he asked his mother why she had driven so fast took place in May.] I never knew father to go to Thompson's but once; couldn't say when it was; in the latter part of December, I think; I never asked Thompson to assist me in getting my Latin lessons, but he did so. Father and mother and Mrs. Thompson were present once or twice. Once in a while at our house Mrs. Thompson played the organ, and Mr. Thompson helped me to get my lessons. That was in the fall of 1869. Father never objected to it that I knew of. I do not remember when I quit going to Town's school. I do not remember whether Thompson instructed me in Latin in the winter of 1870. I think I studied it then. I am not sure about the time when the Bible was bought. Father, mother and myself were present. It was paid for. I don't think any other books were bought. The Bible that came home had a place for photographs. I do not remember whether the other one had. Father did not want one with photographs in. I do not remember when the the Bible was brought home. Father asked me about the Bible three or four weeks after mother left. The trees I set out in the yard were evergreens. I could not say what month it was. I think it was in April, am not sure, though Walter told me that he slept with father. I wrote that down in lead pencil also. I did it because I wanted to. I thought I might be wanted in the case. I do not know what for. I did not know whether it would be of any importance or not. The organ was in the house before I came back from Racine. I think I was home in 1870 when father and mother parted. I do not remember much about it; don't know whether Thompson and his wife were present. I think we had a children's party that winter. Thompson's niece was there. I do not know whether mother was sick. Some one played for the children to dance, but I don't know who it was. Julia had a birthday party then, too; do not remember if the Thompsons were present. Mrs. Thompson was at the house sometimes playing the organ; father was present occasionally, but did not request her to play that I recollect. The "midnight scene" was in December. I came down stairs at that time to see if they had any of father's brandy. I went to sleep after Walter came up. I went down first. I wrote that down also, but did not tell father of it until after mother went away. I wrote everything down at my own suggestion; I don't think father ever told me to do it. I remember telling father behind the barn something one time, and he told me if I saw anything else to put it down. Up to that time I had not pencilled anything. I did not put down anything in favor of my mother, because I did not know anything. Since she left I have not called her bad names. I remember being in a butcher shop in Winnetka, but had no conversation with Mr. Huxon, the proprietor, about her, or call her hard names. I did not call her a —— in his presence. I did not tell him that I knew nothing against her only what I had been told. I know James Doyle. He lives at Winnetka. I have seen James Dinsmore, but am not acquainted with him. I did not have a conversation with Doyle in the presence of Dinsmore about my mother. I did not state to him, the summer my mother left that I did not know anything about her, or say going to stick to him. I understood when asked if I had made an affidavit. I say again I never have made one. The room I slept in was in the north side of the house, over the dining-room, which is next to the library. The stairs lead to the library door. I was in the room three or four minutes before I came down. Walter came down after I went up. The sofa was in the northeast corner of the library. Father's "rum-closet" was on the second floor. I went up stairs before her, and she told us to go to bed, that it was 12 o'clock. I did not see her when she went down stairs. The greater part of the matters I have testified to were not on the pencilled paper; on the ink paper more are down. I did not sign it.

Re-direct examination: I recollect one night when my mother came into the kitchen. It was in the early part of the spring of 1860. I do not recollect what time it was. She whistled and sung, and I told her to go to bed, that she was drunk. She left the kitchen. 'Gusta went with her. I do not know whether she went to bed or not.

Re-cross examination: I do not know what month it was in. I wrote that in pencil, but not in ink. I read the ink sketch once, about a week ago. I copied it exactly from the lead pencil paper, and added a few more things to it. Father was not home when I told mother to go to bed. I am certain it was in the spring.

TESTIMONY OF WALTER BLAKE.

Walter Blake sworn: I am 13 years old. I am the son of the plaintiff and defendant, and am the Walter spoken of by the last witness.

Mr. Dow asked that the Court examine the witness as to his competency to testify.

Mr. Haines examined him, and he said if he did not tell the truth he would be put in jail and punished after his death.

Mr. Haines entered a general objection as to his being sworn.

His examination was then continued: I recollect the night my brother and I were up stairs when mother came home, I was looking over the banisters, and saw her. Mr. Thompson was with her. Charlie let her in. I do not know where the servants were. Mother said it was 12 o'clock, and we should go to bed. Charlie said to her he was waiting up for her. I did not hear her say anything to Mr. Thompson. After he opened the door, Charlie came up stairs. Mother came up stairs. She went to father's closet, where wines were kept. I heard bottles rattling, but did not see her take anything out. I did not see mother go down stairs. Charlie took his shoes off and went down stairs, and I went down a little while after him. While I was going down he was coming up. We met about half way down on the stairs. Charlie beckoned to me not to go down, but I did. There was no light in the hall or in the parlors, but there was a dim light in the library. There was a bottle and two glasses on the table, and Thompson and mother were lying on the sofa. I did not look at them long, only three or four minutes, when I went up stairs and went to bed. Charlie was in the room then undressing. We slept together then. We were in the room three or four minutes before we went to bed. During that time I heard no one go out of the house or a door slam. I did not remain awake long, but up to the time I went to sleep I did not hear any one leave the house or footsteps in the hall. I recollect of mother going away. I was sleeping with father then. I had been sleeping with him a month or six weeks. Father and mother occupied different rooms.

Cross-examined: I do not know how long father and mother had different rooms. There was one room called father's bedroom, and another mother's bedroom. There were connecting doors. They had occupied the rooms as long as we lived at Winnetka. I was 11 years old when the "midnight scene" occurred. I have not talked about it much. I told father of it. I did not help Charlie make his pencilling. He and I never talked it over. Father and I talked it over two or three times. The last time was three or four days ago at home. Charlie was present. He spoke to me sometimes, and at others to Charlie. Charlie's statement was not read. Mother went away in April or May. Three or four months afterwards I talked with father about it, but not before she went away. I told him that I believed mother liked Thompson better than she did him. I can't tell what time it was when I told him that. I went down stairs to see if she had any of father's whiskey. That was the first time I ever saw her go to the closet. Father did not ask me about it. I heard him talking about it, and told him. Charlie asked me to sit up with him and wait for mother. We usually go to bed from 9 to half-past 9 o'clock.

Re-direct examination: I told father that mother liked Mr. Thompson better than she did him, because I noticed that she waited upon him at the table more than father.

TESTIMONY OF R. B. FOSKET.

R. B. Fosket, sworn: I reside at Palatine, in Cook County. I know Mr. Blake, and the defendant also. I was in his employ at Winnetka, in the latter part of April and first of May, 1870. Mrs. Blake was then living there. I was requested by Blake to observe what I saw Mrs. Blake and Thompson do, and made memorandums of what I saw. I have the papers with me.

Counsel objected to the reading of the memoranda.

Witness said he made the notes when the occurrences were fresh in his memory. I worked in the garden while I was there, about twelve days. On the 27th of April, while working in the garden, I saw a man coming from the depot. It was just after a train had gone North. He gave Mr. Blake's children a package. They were in the garden with me. I asked Charlie Blake who the man was. I did not know him at the time, but from subsequent observations learned it was Thompson. That is him there (pointing to Mr. T.) On the 28th, in the evening, I saw Mrs. Blake go down toward the lake with Thompson. It was light enough to see plainly—between 5 and 6 o'clock. They went out of my sight. I did not see them come back. On the 29th Mrs. Blake wanted Johnny, one of her children, to walk to the lake with her. Johnny wouldn't go, and Mrs. Blake went out and walked toward the depot. Thompson was on the sidewalk, in the direction of the lake at the time. It was between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Blake came back, and went into the yard. She was gone but a few minutes. She went to the front of the house, and talked with Mr. Blake about the trees and the flowers. I thought she acted very singularly. She became inattentive to what he said, seeming to be indifferent. She was looking toward Thompson some of the time quite steadily. She talked a little more with Blake, but soon went into the house. She came out of the back door, and went out to the barn-yard gate, and met Thompson, who came along. They talked there about five minutes. Thompson went on towards the depot, where she went I don't know. On the 30th of April Mr. and Mrs. Blake went to Chicago. Thompson came along, and Mrs. Blake came out and walked on and overtook him. He was going toward the depot. Mr. Blake was in the house when she came out, but he followed on after them. In the evening Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Blake came home together. I don't think Mr. Blake was with them. I can't say whether he was or not. Thompson had some packages, which Mrs. Blake carried into the house when they separated. Mrs Blake remained in the house a short time, and then went to Thompson's. Mr. Blake was not with her. Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Blake came out of Thompson's house, and went toward the lake. I did not see them come back, or again that evening. On May 1 she went to Thompson's two or three times in the morning. About 11 o'clock she went to church. She walked with Thompson as far as his house on the way home from church. She came on home after separating. On May 3 Mrs. Blake went to Thompson's in the morning and stayed about an hour. It was before the trains had gone. She did not go with Thompson to the train, but I cannot tell where she went. On the 4th I saw Thompson come home from a train. Mrs. Blake went to Thompson's in the evening. On the 5th she met Thompson at 7 o'clock in the morning, near the corner of his block. They went toward the lake, but soon came back and separated. About 20 minutes after 8 o'clock Thompson came along, and Mrs. Blake met him at the gate and they went toward the depot. They came home on the first evening train, and I saw them coming from the depot. They had packages, and Thompson asked her if she had all of his bundles. About 6 o'clock I went towards the lake. I saw Thompson come out of his house and go up to Blake's. On the 6th I saw Mrs. Blake go to Thompson's in the morning, and at noon again. On the 7th I saw her go to Thompson's. During all this time I think Mr. Blake was absent.

Cross-examined: I am a man of family. I have known Mr. Blake over two years. Mr. Gleeson employed me as gardener for Blake—the same Gleeson who was on the stand. I was to watch Mrs Blake and do gardening. I understand gardening, and have hired out before. I was working in the Sheriff's office, and serving writs as a Constable, when I was hired. I was instructed to act as a gardener. I had talked with Mr. Blake before I went there. It was at the Sherman House. Gleeson introduced me to him. I was to work two weeks. Blake gave me instructions as to what I should do. He said I should notice what I saw. I received $48 for my services; Gleeson paid me. I was a Deputy Sheriff under Gleaves at the time.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Lemons and Oranges.

The trade will be pleased to know that H. M. Curtis, at No. 107 East Twelfth street, is prepared to supply all with repacked lemons and oranges at less than regular market prices. All will do well to call on him before buying elsewhere. As prices East are advancing daily, you cannot take advantage of a good trade too soon.

Lunt, Preston & Kean.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean closed their office at 4[illegible] Wabash avenue, yesterday, and opened their South Side Bank at Nos. 137 and 139 La Salle street, in the Republic Life Building. No change is made in the West Side office, which will remain permanently as heretofore.

—There are 80,000 less cattle in Maine now than ten years ago, caused by a succession of light hay crops. This year there is a good crop in that State.

ALDERMANIC.

Regular Meeting of the Common Council.

Mr. Medill's Vacation—Alderman McGrath Elected Acting Mayor.

Another Veto Message Sustained by the Council.

Confirmation of the New Board of Education.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, present Aldermen Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, McAvoy, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Bond, Verdier, Swett, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Woodman.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

Ald. McAvoy said on the preceding Monday he had taken the chair, thinking he had a right to it, having been so informed by the Mayor and Corporation Counsel. He had now received a written communication from the Corporation Counsel that there was no longer any presiding officer. He thanked the Council for the courtesies received while he was presiding over them.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel was [illegible] Council would be valid were he to preside, but that he had no legal right to the position of President, that provision of the charter being repealed by the Mayor's Bill.

Ald. McAvoy was, on motion of Ald. Bond, elected temporary Chairman.

AN ACTING MAYOR.

The following communication from the Mayor was read:

GENTLEMEN: I find it necessary to take a short respite from the labors of my office, and wish to notify you of my intention to leave the city on Saturday, the 20th of July next, on a trip of two or three week's duration. The city charter provides, Section 4, Chapter 3, "that when the duties of the office of Mayor cannot be performed by him, by reason of absence, the Council shall appoint, by ballot, one of their number to preside over their meetings, whose official designation shall be 'Acting Mayor,'" and vests the Alderman so appointed with all the powers, and requires him to perform all the duties of the office until the Mayor shall resume the same. I would be pleased if the Council would appoint the "Acting Mayor" at this present meeting, as there are several matters relating to the duties which he will be required to perform which I desire to discuss with him before leaving the city.

Ald. Daggy offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Council do now appoint by ballot some member of its own body to serve as acting President during the temporary absence of His Honor, the Mayor.

Ald. Dixon nominated Ald. Bond.

Ald. Cullerton nominated Ald. McGrath.

Ald. Clarke nominated Ald. Ogden, but he declined.

A ballot was had, resulting: Bond, 11; McGrath, 15; Ogden, 2; McAvoy, 2.

There being no choice, another ballot was had, resulting: McGrath, 16; Bond, 15; and Ald. McGrath was declared elected.

A VETO.

The following communication from the Mayor was then read:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, without my approval, the order passed July 8, 1872, entitled "An order authorizing the purchase of certain lots for the use of the Fire Department." My objection applies only to the purchase of the Harrison street and Fourth avenue lot, or so much of the ordinance as "authorizes and directs the City Comptroller to accept the proposal of Messrs. Felsenthal & Kozminski for the sale of the north west corner of Harrison street and Fourth avenue, being 100 feet on Harrison street by 75 feet on Fourth avenue, at and for the sum of $40,000." My reason for withholding my approval from this order may be briefly stated thus: Within two blocks westward of the proposed purchase, is the "Jones School lot," which is no longer a desirable or suitable site for a public school. A portion of this lot is in temporary use for the South Side Police Station, and is conveniently and admirably located for the purpose of an Engine House and Police Station. Nothing better can be found for the uses in the South Division, in my opinion. The west half of this lot has a frontage of 105 feet on Harrison street, and extends 200 feet north on Pacific avenue (formerly Griswold street). This portion, embracing Sub-lots 14, 17, 20 and 23, would furnish abundant space for both police station and engine house. The remainder of the "School Lot," being Sub-lots 18, 21, and 24, extends 150 feet on Clark street, and 105 feet on Harrison street, and is well suited for commercial purposes. It can be leased to private parties, undoubtedly, for a fair rental. The proximity to the railroad depots, which unfits the west half of the Jones School lot for school and [illegible] purposes, is rather a benefit than otherwise for police station and engine house purposes. The "Felsenthal & Kozminski lot" is too small to accommodate both fire engine house and police station, and buying it will necessitate the purchase of some other lot for a police station. It contains but 7,500 square feet, while the west half of the Jones School lot contains 21,000 square feet, or nearly three times as much space. It is proposed to pay $40,000 for this small lot, the same to be paid for from the proceeds of certain city property hereafter to be sold. But I submit for your consideration whether it would not be better, all things considered, to save this large sum of money and lease from the School Department the greatly superior and ample Jones School lot, before described? Whatever rent is paid for it will be saved in direct taxes for the support of the public schools. I am confident that the School Board would greatly prefer leasing it to the city than to private individuals, because there would then be an absolute certainty of getting a fair rental for it without dispute, litigation or delay, as is apt to be the case with other school leases. The Board of Police Commissioners are warmly in favor of taking the Jones School site for a police station and engine house. They think it excellently located for these purposes, the quantity of ground being so ample that the engine house can be made to accommodate two engines, with hook and ladder, and other apparatus complete, and yet have abundance of room for a police station, and court room for the magistrate. The advisability of selecting this lot for the uses named, instead of purchasing the Felsenthal & Kozminski lot, is so clear and manifest, to my mind, that I presume your honorable body have inadvertently overlooked its advantages. So believing, I respectfully ask a reconsideration of the ordinance in question, and I furthermore recommend that the proper steps be taken to lease so much of the Jones School lot for the uses named as may be required, and for so long a period as the city may need the same.

Ald. McGennis moved to reconsider the vote by which the order was passed, and it was agreed to.

The order failed to pass over the veto—yeas, 1; nays, 30.

The subject was referred to the Committees on Fire and Water and Schools.

PETITIONS.

Petitions from the General Temperance Society, asking for the erection of drinking fountains; for annulling the assessment for widening the alley on Block 117, S. S. Addition; against extending the time of allowing buildings on the lake front; for opening Market street, from Schiller street to North avenue; for a water-pipe on Main street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets; for a sidewalk on Twenty-ninth street, east of Cottage Grove avenue; for filling Healey Slough, and against dredging it; for a house for the South Side Pound Keeper; were presented and referred, the Healey Slough one going to a special Committee of five.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works were directed to prepare ordinances for opening Market street from Schiller to North avenue; for opening Evans from Halsted to Nutt; for sidewalks on Market, Clark, State, Van Buren, Adams, Monroe, Jackson, LaSalle, Sherman, Fifth avenue, Wabash, Michigan, Third avenue, Fourth avenue, Pacific avenue, Franklin, Taylor, and Charles street.

The Board of Fire and Police was ordered to put up fire alarm telegraph boxes at the corner of Twelfth and Throop, and Ashland avenue and Mitchell.

An order directing the Board of Health to cause Reid & Sherwin's establishment to be abated, was referred to a Committee.

Ald. Buehler was granted leave of absence for three months, he intending to revisit Germany.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The nominations of the Mayor for members of the Board of Education were taken up.

Ald Stone offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to send in the names of fifteen persons who had not been members of the old School Board, in place of the list sent in by him.

It was tabled—yeas, 22; nays, 10—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, McGennis, Tracy, Hickey, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Bond, Verdier, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, and Woodman—22.

Nays—Knickerbocker, Otis, Coey, McAvoy, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Cullerton, Swett, and Gill—10.

A remonstrance was received from M. McDermott, against the exclusion of Irishmen from the Board. A list of school books prepared by Irishmen was appended.

Ald. Sherwood moved to confirm the nominations.

Ald. Gill moved to take them up separately.

It was not agreed to—yeas, 12; nays, 20.

Ald. Gill was not quite satisfied with the appointments. Many of them had been forced on him. Nor had the Scandinavians been represented in the Board, though they were an excellent class. One person was said not to be eligible, since he had not lived five years in the city. He settled in Missouri in 1869, and opened a law office, and was appointed Deputy Postmaster at Jefferson City.

Ald. Sherwood said Mr. Richberg was the person referred to, and Ald. Gill was mistaken in his statements.

Ald. Carney thought both the Irish and Scandinavians had been neglected, and, as an Irish Alderman, he claimed the Mayor had been misled. He wanted the names sent back to the Mayor to do them justice.

It was decided that a separate vote could be called for upon each person.

Ald. Lengacher appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The decision was sustained—yeas, 23; nays, 8.

Mr. King was then confirmed, Ald. Tracy voting no. Ald. Tracy also voted against Mr. Sheldon. Ald. Stone, Tracy and Stout voted against Mr. Goggin. Ald. Tracy voted alone against Mr. Wells and Mr. Hambleton. Ald. Stone, Tracy, Bailey, Clowry, Sweet and Stout voted against Mr. Calkins. Ald. Stone and Tracy voted against Mr. Runyan.

When Mr. Reynolds' name was called, Ald. Coey objected that both he and Mr. Richberg were nominated, when they were partners. Ald. Knickerbocker, Otis, Coey, Stone, Tracy, Schmidt, and Stout voted against Mr. Reynolds. Ald. Tracy voted against Mr. Stone. Ald. Carney voted against Mr. Bonfield. Ald. Tracy voted against Mr. Wilce.

When Mr. Richberg's name came up, Ald. Gill spoke in opposition to the confirmation. He was, among other things, too young.

Ald. Sweet moved to refer it back to the Mayor, and in that his colleague concurred.

Ald. Knickerbocker, Otis, Coey, McGennis, Tracy, Clowry, Verdier, Sweet, Heath, and Gill voted against Mr. Richberg.

Ald. Tracy voted against Mr. Bishop. Ald. Stone and Tracy voted against Mr. Fleming and Mr. Hesing.

A MEETING THURSDAY.

Ald. Woodman moved when the Council adjourn it be till Thursday.

Ald. Otis moved to adjourn till the first Monday in September.

It was lost—yeas, 5; nays, 25.

Ald. Woodman's motion was adopted.

THE CITY HALL.

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings was taken up, and the resolutions in relation to plans, etc., already adopted by the County Commissioners, were adopted.

CANAL STREET VIADUCT.

Ald. Bailey offered an order directing the Board of Public Works to advertise for bids for building the approaches of the Canal street viaduct, at Sixteenth street, and it was adopted.

The vacation of Quincy street was postponed till next week.

The Council adjourned.

A HERO WITHOUT A MONUMENT.

Eli Perkins at Colonel Ellsworth's Grave—His Interview with the Aged Parents of the Zouave Commander—The Condition of the Monument Fund—Will It Ever Be Completed?

Eli Perkins, having visited Mechanicsville, N. Y., writes to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* as follows concerning an interview with the father and mother of Colonel Ellsworth, formerly of the Chicago Zouaves:

Near by is the little wood cottage of Ephraim D. Ellsworth, father of Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, who was killed by Jackson at the Mansion House, Alexandria, in 1861. As I used to know the Colonel, having once roomed with him a few days, when we were boys, in Washington, I felt an anxiety to see his father and mother. So, in company with a young gentleman of the town, I dropped in on the venerable pair. The Ellsworth Cottage is a little wooden country affair, with a story and a half upright and a one-story wing. Around the house is a beautiful garden, filled with growing vegetables and fruit trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth are a venerable couple, and childless, they live alone in the world. Their only son, who gave up his life for the Re[illegible] mentless and neglected! The aged father was lying on the bed with a rheumatic attack, a disease which they all have in this otherwise healthy limestone region. Through the kindness of the late Secretary Stanton and the martyred Lincoln he holds a modest position in the Champlain Arsenal at Vergennes, Vermont. This small salary enables him to live.

In the parlor were numerous pictures of the Colonel taken while a Chicago Zouave, and also while Colonel of the Fire Zouaves. In one place, over the Colonel, hung Frank Brownell, who so quickly avenged his death by killing Jackson. Near the Colonel hung Miss Spofford, to whom he was engaged when he was killed.

After we had talked about the Colonel a while, I asked the white-haired old man why his monument was neglected.

"Well," said Mr. Ellsworth, "I hardly know; but when Elmer fell so many people and societies were going to put up a monument that I suppose they got it all mixed up. First the Chicago people were going to do it—then the regiment, and then the State. Then the citizens around here made an attempt, but still it remains undone, and nothing has been done for my poor boy but a foundation for a moment which I made with my own hands. I went up there and dug up the dirt and laid the stone myself with my own hands so as to have it ready for the monument, but none ever came."

"Do you think one will come?" I asked.

"Well, hardly, now," he continued with a sigh. "But Elmer left money enough himself if I could get hold of it."

"How?"

"This was the way of it," said the old gentleman. "When Elmer's regiment of Zouaves was bivouacked in the Capitol in '61, Willard's Hotel caught fire, and Elmer let them all out to put it out. The next day after the fire was extinguished the Willards sent him $500, which he sent to James Kelley, ex-Postmaster of New York, with the idea of buying badges for the whole regiment. When my son was killed the regiment voted this $500 toward his monument; but this I have never been able to get. After Colonel Farnham died one-half of the $500 was voted over to him; still, after being on interest for several years, it left $600 for the monument. But the Fire Zouave Committee, Mr. James Kelley, Mr. Delatour, and Mr. Okenhausen, still hold on to it. Then the Zouaves voted that when it was used, that a certain long resolution should be put on the stone; and I am told by stone-cutters that it would cost $500 just to cut so many letters. So I don't know what to do. I sold my life-insurance policy to buy the lot, which cost $80."

"Who else tried to raise money?"

"Well, in Saratoga County, Judge Joseph B. McKeon, who is now in Utah, General Bullard, and Louis E. Smith, who was always a dear friend of Elmer's, have raised $28. General Batchelor, of Saratoga, has $21, but I don't suppose that I shall ever live to see anything more done."

THE FRENCH BAND.

Formal Reception at the Continental Hotel Yesterday—Address of Welcome by the Mayor and Response by M. Paulus.

The French Band was formally received by the Mayor at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Continental Hotel. The early hour prevented a large attendance of spectators. There were present M. Niboyet, French Consul, Mr. James Warrack, English Consul, Dr. Carr, and a few other prominent citizens. After a few formal introductions, Mayor Medill addressed the guests as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAND OF THE FRENCH GARDE REPUBLICAINE: The Honorable Common Council, at its last meeting, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, His Excellency, President Thiers, of the French Republic, has honored the city of Chicago by ordering the band of the Garde Republicaine to visit this city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the hospitality of the city be, and is, hereby tendered to said band during their sojourn among us, and that this Council attend in a body the grand reception which is to be given on its arrival here.

It gives me pleasure to second their tender of the hospitalities of our city, and to welcome you to Chicago. We receive you not only as distinguished artists, but as a delegation from the French Garde Republicaine, coming here by direction of the President of France. We have heard of the magnificent musical victory you have achieved over all competitors in the late international festival in Boston and our citizens have lively anticipations of the enjoyment in store for them, in listening to the delightful harmony of sweet sounds which you produce in such unrivalled perfection, and this felicity will not be impaired by the knowledge that the artists are citizens, and in some degree representatives of our oldest and most sympathetic friend among nations, twice our ally in war, and always our friend in peace—La Belle France. Again I welcome you to Chicago, and trust you will carry away pleasant recollections of your visit.

The reply of M. Paulus, in behalf of the band, was in French, and translated in three instalments during its delivery, by Mons. Niboyet. It was to the effect that all the members of the band were highly gratified at the reception they had received, not only at the hands of the citizens, who had turned out in such numbers to see them upon their arrival, but at the action of the Council tendering the hospitalities of the city, and at the welcome of the Chief Executive. They did not understand the general welcome to be so much a tribute to their artistic skill as a friendly greeting to them as Frenchmen. They had everywhere been kindly greeted, but nowhere so warmly as in Chicago. The speaker expressed the hope that their musical performances would sustain their reputation in the opinion of our people. They would certainly do the best they could to merit the encomiums already lavished upon them. When they returned to France they would make known to their countrymen the generous treatment they had received. They knew before they came that the French were the friends of the Americans, and now they were sure of the warm friendship of the Americans for the French. Their reception was a high compliment which they all trusted could prove to have been deserved.

After the formal speeches, there was an exchange of compliments as universal as the mutual ignorance of the two languages would admit. The leading soloists were presented to the Mayor in succession. The hand-shaking was general, that being with a few facial contortions, and shrugs of the shoulder, about the only language understood by all present. The interchange of social feeling continued only a brief period, when all separated, leaving the band to rest or rehearsal until the concert of the evening.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

Since the unfortunate demise of the Ætnas, a strong desire has arisen among the lovers of base ball in this city to see the old Active nine reorganized. It will be remembered that the Actives at one time ranked as the strongest of our junior clubs, and it is believed that, with the players of that nine who can be gotten together, and other strong home players who are now at leisure, a club nine can be organized which will trouble some of the strongest professionals. A meeting will be held at No. 61 Canal street, next Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing such a nine, and all lovers of base ball are cordially invited to be present and lend their assistance. Meeting will be called at half-past 7 o'clock.

The Phœnix Base Ball Club hold their regular meeting this evening, at No. 48 Hanover court. Business of importance will be transacted.

THE TRIGGER.

At a special meeting of the Kennicott Shooting Club, last evening, it was resolved to hold a tournament at Dexter Park, on or about August 13, to continue four days. Prizes to the amount of $2,000, mostly money, will be given, and on Saturday, the closing day, attractions will be offered such as to induce the presence of the best professional and amateur skill in the country.

The Union Shooting Club held a meeting at the Briggs House, last evening, and decided to hold their third annual pigeon shoot on Tuesday, July 23, at Dexter Park.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 15.—The attendance at the races was large to-day. The steeple-chase, 3 miles, was won by Tammany; Lovella, 2d; Vesuvius, 3d. The second race, 1¾ miles, was won by Midday; Merriman, 2d; Metella, 3d; Boston, 4th.

William Woodruff, the veteran trainer and driver, died yesterday.

The third race, all ages, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Alarm, Piedmont and Plantina making a dead heat for the second place.

The great race for the Saratoga Cup, two and a quarter miles, takes place to-morrow, for which Harper's Longfellow is backed at $700 and Harry Bassett $250.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Pools were sold to-night on the Saratoga Cup Race with the following result: Longfellow, $160, 100, 80. Bassett, $60, $55, $38. Defender, $3, $3, $3.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 15.—RIVER—Arrived—Canal boat Hercules, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Canal boat Norway, lumber for Spring Lake. Dropped Down—Canal boats Isadore and Legrow, who have been lying on the bar at Copperas Creek, both loaded with corn for Chicago.

CANAL.—Passed In—Hercules, corn for Chicago. Passed Out—J. D. Leonard, light.

—A pair of New Haven parents are afflicted with a boy that doesn't stop whistling even in his sleep.

THE LAW COURTS.

Arguments in the South Clark Street Railway Injunction Suit.

Consequential Damages Demanded from James M. Nixon.

CIRCUIT COURT.

STREET-CARS ON SOUTH CLARK STREET.

On the 5th day of January, Joshua L. Marsh, as Trustee of the late ex-Mayor Sherman, filed his bill in this court, making the North Chicago City and the Chicago City Railway Companies defendants, the effects of which was to restrain these railway companies from laying down or constructing upon Clark street, between the River and Randolph street, their railway track. The injunction granted came on for argument, on a motion to dissolve. The bill set up that the complainant, being owner in trust of the Sherman House property, located upon the northwest corner of Randolph and Clark streets, whereon there was and now is intended to be a large hotel structure, which had heretofore been one of the first and leading houses of the country, which position by great outlay the complainant seeks to maintain, but which seeking he fears will be frustrated by reason of the construction of a series of rails for the use of the city railway companies, if such are allowed. In the bill it is stated that there is one railway passing the south front of the building, and the construction of the other will shut out, to a considerable extent, access to the building, by preventing the free use of the street for the accommodation of omnibus lines, carriages, and other vehicles, which hitherto have been used on the arrival and departure of railroad trains. The complaint, however, is made that, on the 20th day of November, 1871, the City Council corruptly passed an illegal and void ordinance attempting to give these companies the right to lay down the track complained of. The answer admitted the intention of the North Side Company to lay its track, its intention having been heretofore exhibited by a partial completion of the work, and bases its right upon the act of Feb. 14, 1859, (known as the Ninety-nine year act), and the legislation of the Common Council under it. The companies set up that the track will be no inconvenience or damage to the hotel or the adjoining property. In the discussion, a main point is, whether the Constitution of 1870 abolished the rights of the defendants granted by competent legislation, or whether, where the companies had completed their organizations, and entered upon their franchises, they still hold their privileges as vested rights. No decision.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of George A. Hamilton against H. F. Walker Judson for $3,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A MAN, DOG, AND MONKEY CASE.

An action of assumpsit was instituted by George and Harry Wambold against James M. Nixon, by which demand is made for $2,000. This is a man, dog, and monkey case. The plaintiffs complain that the defendant, on the 15th day of May last, at Philadelphia, contracted under seal with plaintiffs to perform themselves and their dogs and monkeys at Chicago, for sixteen weeks, at the rate of $175 per week, payable in advance. Under the contract they performed with their monkeys and dogs until the 8th of July, and were willing to proceed, but the defendant closed out the contract by non-payment of the necessary stipend of the dogs and monkeys. Consequential damages claimed.

REAL ESTATE.

Proceedings were commenced by Louis Sapieha to foreclose a trust deed on Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in Block 3, in the first division in Riverside, and to compel Leverett W. Murray, Trustee, to sell because of default in the payments alleged to be due upon an indebtedness of $6,666.66, part of the purchase money of the lots.

A petition for partition of the west half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 4, 38, 13 East, 3, was presented by David B. Lyman, the defendants being Moses Warren, of Chicago, and Lorrin D. Allen, of Rockford.

A petition for mechanics' lien was filed by Royal M. Lee against Louis Semper, it being sought to establish the lien on Lots 11 and 12, Block 15, Ravenswood, and improvements.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Herman and Henry Bastner against Julius and J. Diedrich Kirchoff, demand being made for $3,000.

Against the same defendants Henry Mueller brought assumpsit, demanding $1,000.

An action of like form was instituted by Madeni Wheeler against Francis W. Dickinson, the demand being for $10,500.

CRIMINAL COURT.

ALDERMANIC CASE POSTPONED.

The trial of Alderman William M. Clarke, indicted on charge that he accepted $100 from Owen Dougherty to procure his election as Police Court Justice, was due yesterday. There was presented the certificate of Dr. Baxter that the prosecuting witness, Justice Dougherty, was then confined to his bed by reason of being afflicted with "Bright's disease of the kidneys," wherefore he could not attend court.

THE LAMP-EXPLODER ON BAIL.

Annie Taylor, who was tried at the May term under an indictment for murder, the killing of her sister, Sarah Stark, by throwing a lighted kerosene lamp at her, was yesterday bailed in the sum of $1,000. James H. Peck, her counsel, was admitted to be her surety. The ground upon which his bailing was allowed was that, upon the trial the jury failed to agree. The indictment for the murder of Nettie Stark, her niece, has not yet been tried.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Henry Corey, for highway robbery, having been discovered to be under 18 years of age, was granted a new trial, then allowed to plead guilty under age, whereupon he was sentenced to the House of Correction for eighteen months.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

NEW SUITS.

An action for covenant broken was commenced by George Haskell against Isaac C. Bronson, the damages being laid at $3,500.

An action on the case was instituted by Robert E. Jenkins, as assignee of Adolph Herbst, against Joseph Nodick, in which the damages are laid at $4,000.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Proceedings were commenced (involuntary) against Samuel Marks and Levi Strauss, by Joseph Gerson.

THAT STABBING CASE.

Additional Facts Connected with It—The True Name of the Wounded Man—His Dangerous Condition and Anticipated Death—The Name of the Assailant Known—His Description in the Hands of the Police Authorities.

Frank Woodward, the young man who was stabbed on the corner of Canal and Madison streets, yesterday morning, as reported in THE TRIBUNE, was not taken to his friend's lodgings on Halsted street, after the terrible wound in his breast was partially dressed by Dr. Young, but to the Madison Street Police Station, where he lay on a rough bench until 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. His friend, John Peters by name, (the same individual who was present when the knife was plunged into the unfortunate young man's body, and who assisted him to the drug store), succeeded in escaping the trouble of attending to him by saying that his lodgings were poor, and unfit for the accommodation of a wounded man. Owing to the lateness of the hour it was deemed impossible to gain admittance to the County Hospital, and so Woodward had to be removed to the station house. It has since been discovered that Peters did not lodge on Halsted street.

When Woodward arrived at the station, he was placed upon a bench in an inner hall, and Peters was put by his side, with instructions to keep his head cool with a fan. Sergeants Garrity and Johnson were present, and urged upon Woodward and Peters the necessity of informing them who it was that used the knife. Both refused, but their excuses were so lame that they confirmed the suspicions of the officers that the ruffian was well known by them. About half-past 2 o'clock Woodward said he wanted to see a Catholic priest, as he felt that his last hour was near. A messenger was despatched to the residence of the pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and one of the curates promptly responded to the case. He administered the rites of the Church to the wounded man. As he was leaving the station, Sergeant Garrity requested him to ask Woodward for the name of the man who stabbed him. He did so, but failed to get a satisfactory reply. Woodward acknowledged that he knew who the man was, but would not give his name or residence because he was his friend.

Shortly after the reverend gentleman left, it was decided to remove Peters from his place at Woodward's side, and put him in a cell. This was a precautionary measure, as it was feared that the two would concoct some plan to shield the guilty party from the punishment he so richly deserves. A policeman was detailed to attend upon Woodward during the night, and Peters was taken back in the cells by the station-keeper. When he heard the heavy keys rattle, and saw the iron door open to admit him to the darkness beyond, he began to look troubled and afraid. Station-keeper Vesey saw his opportunity, and spoke to the young man, telling him that he was very foolish to get himself into trouble for some one who was but a murderer at best. His best plan would be to tell the name of the assailant, and thus escape suspicion himself. He finally consented to do so, and Sergeant Johnson was called in. Peters told him that the man who had stabbed Woodward was named William Barlow, and he volunteered to accompany the Sergeant to No. 721 State street, where he and Woodward and Barlow roomed, and point out the criminal.

Sergeant Johnson picked out an officer to assist him, and the two, together with Peters, went to the house on State street. The occupants were roused up, and the establishment searched. Nothing could be seen of Barlow, but the Sergeant was informed by the lady of the house that he had been there about twenty minutes before, and had changed his clothes, and gone away. Johnson also learned that the three young men were considered suspicious persons by the people with whom they lived, as they went under false names, and were continually changing their clothes through the day. Nothing further could be ascertained, and the officers were compelled to return to the station with Peters.

Yesterday forenoon the latter vouchsafed the following additional information: The wounded man's name is not Frank Woodward, but Frank Fox; he is an Englishman, and all his relatives reside there; the woman about whom he and Barlow had the difficulty is called Kate; Barlow has a wife and family living in Milwaukee; he wears a heavy black mustache, and if the latter is shaved off the absence of two or three front teeth can be noticed plainly; Barlow has worked in a drug store on Randolph street, between Peoria and Sangamon streets; he is about five feet seven inches in height, dark complexion, black hair, 29 or 30 years of age; Peters thinks Barlow has gone to Milwaukee, as he recently received a letter from his wife asking him to come home.

This description is in the hands of the Chief of Police, and should lead to the speedy capture of the criminal.

Woodward, or, rather, Fox, was removed from the Madison Street Station to the County Hospital yesterday forenoon. But little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

POLICE MATTERS.

A Full Board in Attendance—Evidence Heard Against Policemen—No Action Taken.

A regular meeting of the Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair, and Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke present.

Mr. Board of Public Works Commissioner Carter came in, and was formally presented to Mr. Klokke, after which he inquired what superficial area the police would require in the new City Hall. President Talcott said they would take the matter into consideration and let him know in a few days.

The minutes of several preceding meetings were run over with lightning rapidity and disposed of as usual.

The case of Officer James Shandley, arraigned on a charge of of maltreating William Wells, a continued case, was taken up, and the evidence already published, to the effect that Shandley arrested Wells, struck him with a lath, called him names, and had him fined $25 for vagrancy, was gone over. After nearly three hours' wrangling, the decision was reserved until Thursday, at 2 p. m.

Officers Thomas A. Marmont and Henry Forbes, of the First Precinct, were charged with inattention to duty and conduct unbecoming officers. The President of the Board announced that he had to go away in the boat at 7 o'clock, and they should hurry up with the case, and not run all around Robin Hood's barn to get at the point. The charge was that the officers ordered some men to take down a fence on some land, the ownership of which was under dispute. The case was taken under advisement.

The Board then adjourned until this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST FRENCH CONCERT.

The three most noteworthy events that have occurred since the fire have been the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, the visit of the Japanese Embassy, and the concerts of the French Band. The last event has hardly been excelled by the others in the profound interest it has excited among all classes of our people. The Michigan Avenue Baptist Church was the centre of excitement and enthusiasm last evening. As a prelude to the entertainment within, the chimes played the "Marseillaise," and one or two American national melodies, which drew a great crowd to the vicinity. The audience began gathering at an early hour, and all who had bought seats were in their places by 8 o'clock. The main auditorium was filled, and nearly all the seats in the two supplementary rooms at the sides were occupied. The church had been decorated with considerable taste. The organ pipes looked out from between the blended colors of France and the United States. The name of Thiers adorned the upper portion of the instrument, imprinted upon a pale-green shield. Under the festooned banners was displayed the motto *E Pluribus Unum*. Upon the sacred walls, on either side of the organ, were the words "Paris" and "Boston." At the further end of the west transept was the inscription "Vive la France," and in the same relative position in the east transept the words "Vive l'America." The front of the gallery bore a legend of welcome to the band. There were many social anomalies noticeable in the audience. The delicate lavender silk of the fair aristocrat brushed unheeded the fustian of the French artisan, and the perfumed and diamonded exquisite had for his neighbor the plainly-dressed lady representing the sub stratum of society. The band occupied a flat platform of ample size, built in front of the organ. M. Paulus, the conductor, occupied the middle, with the reeds in parallel lines on either side of him, and the brasses behind him and outside the reeds. He used no *baton*, and his manner of conducting was most quiet and undemonstrative. Both hands were kept in gentle motion, and a few gestures, expressive, but not ungraceful, were occasionally made toward the instruments which seemed to need suggestion or assistance.

The band was received with tumultuous cheers when they assumed their places upon the platform. They were dressed in the uniforms already described, with an abundant richness of ornament, consisting of glittering epaulettes, and cords looped from the breast to the left shoulder. The ladies studied minutely with lorgnettes every member, face, and uniform, and a gentle murmur of approval ran through the audience. The first selection was the "Marche aux Flambeaux," from Meyerbeer, through whose involved instrumentation the melody wound its way like a shining serpent. It was greeted with a torrent of applause. There followed a cavatina from "Lucrezia," played by four clarinets, the artists being Messrs. Pares, Renne, Raymond, and Starck. It showed thorough mastery of the instruments, and was played with an exquisite correctness of intonation, but lacking variety, and mere delicacy of expression, it failed to win the heartiest applause of the audience. That remained for the "Andante and Wedding March," from "Lohengrin," and the overture to "William Tell." The "Andante" showed best the wonderful management of that finest of orchestral effects, the swell. As the music rose from its ordinary loudness in gradually increasing volume, without any variation from the general smoothness, without the slightest appreciable discord, and swelled into one grand, continuous, overflowing cataract of sound and melody, the effect was simply marvellous. It is rare to see an audience so electrified, and raised as it were above themselves by plain unornamented harmony.

The overture to "William Tell" is better known than all other operatic prefatory music. It has strains of sweet simplicity that please the uneducated, while at the same time they charm the cultivated ear. The first solo parts were taken by flutes and oboes, which were played as these instruments have rarely been played in this city. Even in the parts usually played by all the violins in unison, it is doubtful if the combined effects of the clarinets were not superior, for the reason that many violins are seldom played together with such perfect unity of tone that the ear is not conscious that greater perfection could be attained, while in the present instance the most cultivated ear could scarcely tell that more than a single reed was being blown. In this band no instrument is too mean to receive the most careful culture. The drum understands the exquisite mystery of *crescendo* and *diminuendo* as well as the reeds, and when it is heard, which is not too often, it thoroughly accomplishes its purpose. Even the cymbals, whose clashing is an incessant accompaniment in small and poorly-drilled orchestras were touched but a few times during the evening, and then most judiciously. It mattered not how loud or how full the sound might be, and it sometimes seemed as if the walls of the church could hardly contain it, it never passed beyond control. It never became a terrifying crash, or a bewildering din. It was always sweet harmony and delightful melody, impressed with mind and soul, and completely dominated by the human will. It was as plain that each member of the band was an artist capable of delighting when performing alone, as if every instrument except his own had been silent. A specimen of individual skill was given upon the cornet by Mr. Sylvestre, whose playing evoked a burst of enthusiasm, and won a request for a repetition. The last of the selections of the programme was variations upon a Swiss theme, played by solo performers of the band, the cornet, and oboes, and piccolos having the greatest prominence.

Aside from the feast of music furnished by the band itself, there was vocal music by Miss Goodall, of the Wyndham Company, and Mr. Sanitze and Signor Farini. Miss Goodall sang the prison duet for tenor and contralto from the last act of "Il Trovatore," and were loudly cheered. "La Marseillaise" was sung by Miss Goodall in costume, a few instruments accompanying, and the whole band thundering for liberty in the chorus, bells, cannon, and other startling and unexpected effects being interpolated in appropriate places. She filled her *role* in a manner so pleasing to the audience, that they were not satisfied until she again appeared upon the stage. The piano accompaniments were played gracefully by Professor I. V. Flagler.

It is but justice to the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church to add that, on account of the peculiar formation of the auditorium, many of the finest effects, especially of the vocal music, were entirely lost upon the auditory. The free winds of heaven never being allowed to enter the sacred place, there was of course infinite suffering from the heat. An opportune change of temperature, it is to be hoped, will render attendance upon future concerts of the course less disagreeable. The peculiar notions of etiquette which prevail in certain portions of the South Side caused certain wealthy citizens to sit outside in carriages during a large portion of the performance. Poverty might have caused it, but we suspect breeding had something to do with this migratory manner of attending musical entertainments. The second of the concerts will be given to-night at the Union Park Congregational Church.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

This is the last week of the Wyndham Comedy Company, which has made itself remarkable in the history of Chicago, by the many excellent plays it has presented to the public, and the superior style in which they have been put upon the stage and played. One of their most popular pieces has been "Caste." This was repeated last evening to a fair house, the distribution of characters being the same as when it was first played by the company in Chicago. Mr. Giddens, Miss Sidney Cowell, and Mr. Ryan were upon the bill, of course, and were the recipients of many noisy evidences of popular appreciation. The play was uniformly well done, and fully up to the original standard. It will be continued on the boards until the matinee to-morrow afternoon.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The equestrian drama was the attraction at the Academy of Music last night, Miss Kate Fisher and her trained horse Wonder being the stars. The audience was of about the usual size, and appreciated fully the feats of horsemanship performed by this fair rider, and the general careful manner in which the scenery and costumes had been prepared for the occasion. The Tartars, and other Oriental characters were taken by the company, the principal ones with considerable ability and appropriate acting. "Mazeppa" will be played upon all the evenings of the week, and at the matinee.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Callie Curtis in California.

The following will be interesting reading to the numerous admirers of Callie Curtis in this city. It is from the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 5th inst.: "Quite an excitement was occasioned at Woodward's Gardens, last evening, by an accident which happened to Curtis in attempting to perform his difficult feat of riding a velocipede on a tight-rope stretched across the rink from the galleries. He started out boldly, and proceeded about ten feet, when he lost his balance, and his velocipede careened to one side. For a moment it seemed that he must fall, till by a superhuman effort he regained his balance, and started again. He had only gone a few feet further, when he lost his balance again, and careened to the other side. He struggled with all his power to regain his balance, but in vain; for a moment he hung tottering in mid-air, struggling hopelessly, while all eyes were fixed upon him. Men rose breathlessly to their feet, while the women turned aside their eyes in horror, and the excitement became intense. A moment more of desperate struggling and he fell twenty feet to the floor with a dull, heavy thud that sounded through the whole building. The women screamed with horror, and a number of them in the galleries fainted. His wife rushed frantically forward and asked if he was injured. A moment of death-like silence ensued, and then the painful suspense was broken as Curtis threw off the velocipede and rose to his feet."

Fire this Morning.

The alarm from Box 248 at 4 o'clock this morning was caused by the breaking out of fire in Populorum's tannery, at the rear of No. 92 Elston road. It is surrounded by a large lumber yard, and there was great danger for a time that there would be another unusually large fire. Williams and his men, however, succeeded in saving the lumber piles, and in partially saving the tannery and an adjoining one owned by a man named Andre. The loss on buildings is about $700. The loss on stock could not be ascertained, but is undoubtedly large. Insurance unknown.

Everything.

Theodore Wagoner, a married man, with a family, residing at No. 270 South Clinton street, has been missing since Friday last.

—A little boy named Coleman, aged 10 years, residing at No. 51 West Madison street, was kicked in the head by a horse yesterday. His injuries, though severe, are not dangerous.

—J. W. Miner, editor of the Omaha *Tribune and Republican*, was in the city, yesterday, *en route* to the East, where he will pass a short vacation in visiting his friends.

—The Supreme Court of Michigan has refused the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Commissioner of Insurance to grant them authority to do business in that State.

—Some of the most celebrated stereoscopic and landscape photographic views of Chicago are those issued from the new establishment of Copelin & Son, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets.

—This afternoon at 4 o'clock gentlemen owning property west of Western avenue will hold a meeting at the office of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, No 25 South Halsted street.

—Among the arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday, were A. E. Bronson and bride, of Mendota, who leave for New York this morning on their wedding tour. Mr. Bronson has been long and favorably connected with the Burdett, Smith & Co. stove manufactory.

—To-day the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company open their new line to Jefferson City, Mo., thus giving a continuous line, under one management, from Chicago to Jefferson City. Trains will leave Chicago for Jefferson City daily at 9 p. m., except Saturdays.

—Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Richard Murphy, residing at No. 8 John street, was severely injured in the head by a heavy stone which fell from a platform in a stone-yard at the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. The doctor attending him has no hopes of his recovery, as the skull is fractured.

—It is the intention of the Mayor's Police to begin at once prosecuting all saloon-keepers who have not taken out licenses under the new liquor law, and keeping it up vigorously until they are all disposed of. The fine is $100. The offending saloon-keepers had better take the hint and call on the City Clerk.

—The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, the President in the chair. Present, Messrs. Stearns, Harrison, Jones, Pahlman, Wahl, Ashton, Crawford, Lonergan, Roelle, Skelly. The Board went into Committee of the Whole, on the list of Jurors for the year, and, after getting through, adjourned till Thursday.

—The Judiciary Committee of the Common Council held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and determined to report recommending the adoption by the Council of Article 9 of the law providing for the incorporation of cities and villages, this article relating to local improvements by special assessment, and otherwise.

—The wholesale clothing house of Clements, Morton & Co., at the corner of Adams street and Michigan avenue, was broken into on Sunday afternoon, and robbed of a large quantity of clothing. It has been ascertained that the thieves removed their plunder to the lake shore, where they put it on board of a boat, and rowed off. Captain Hickey knows something about the matter, and is looking for the men.

—The following people were registered at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday: James Kimball, Lebanon, Ind.; Jordan L. Mott, L. H. Meyer, R. H. Hall, E. A. Lane, New York; Daniel Baught and wife, Philadelphia; A. Kenyon and wife, Amboy; C. H. Montgomery, Springfield, Ill.; G. F. Pomeroy, Bloomington; L. Williams, Aurora; E. A. Hall, St. Paul; T. W. Templeton, Princeton; E. D. Angell, New Orleans.

—It is reported that on last Saturday morning a man engaged in boring an artesian well at Kenwood Station, for Judge Van Higgins, was caught in the band running over the driving wheel of the engine, and carried around several times before the machine could be stopped. When released, it was found that he was dead. The Coroner has not been notified of this sad occurrence.

—The many friends and acquaintances of Mr. Samuel Boone, the son of ex-Mayor L. D. Boone, have been greatly pained by reports to the effect that he died last week in consequence of injuries received from being thrown out of a buggy. It will gladden the hearts of those friends, as well as spare Mr. Boone's family considerable annoyance, when it is known that, so far from having died, he is rapidly recovering from the effects of the accident.

—The thousandth anniversary of the existence of Norway as a kingdom is to be celebrated on Thursday by a picnic at Haas' Park. There will be a procession formed on the corner of Indiana and Peoria streets, marching on Sangamon street and Milwaukee avenue to Aurora Turner Hall; thence to Kinzie street; thence south on Union to Washington street; thence north on Desplaines to Kinzie street, and thence to the depot.

—A man named Garret Keating, said to be a resident on Fifth avenue, was handed over to a Harrison Street Station officer, yesterday afternoon, by some persons who claimed that he was out of his mind. The man's actions were so strange that the policeman decided to take him to the station. Here he showed unmistakable signs of *delirium tremens*, and the officer in charge ordered him to be locked up until such time as he could be examined by the proper medical officer.

—Gustave Habbe, a young Swede, was drowned in the lake at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, on Saturday evening. He was troubled with asthma, and, it is supposed, was attacked with a violent fit of coughing while swimming beyond his depth. Several persons went to his assistance, but were unable to rescue him. He came here from Bloomington a few days ago, and was on his way to Buffalo. On Saturday forenoon he went to Hyde Park to visit a friend named August Strehim.

—A brown cloth coat and pantaloons, dark brown straw hat, gaiters, and white shirt with figured front, clothing suitable for a boy of 10 or 12 years of age, were found on the breakwater, at the foot of Harmon court, yesterday morning. They were brought to the Harrison Street Station, and subsequently identified as belonging to a little boy named Joseph Ford, aged 13 years, who resided with his parents at No. 28 Maxwell street. There is no doubt but that he has been drowned while bathing.

—There is a law of the United States prohibiting the designation of a National Bank as a United States depository where a Sub-Treasury exists. In Chicago there is a Sub-Treasury connected with the Custom House, where all the moneys belonging to the Government should be deposited. Why, therefore, has the Cook County National Bank been designated as a depository, and why does the Collector of Internal Revenue, Mr. Irwin, deposit the money collected by him in the aforesaid bank instead of in the Sub Treasury, where it rightfully and legally belongs? Who gets the interest?

—The contemplated action of the journeymen barbers, relative to Sunday work, is likely to prove unsuccessful. They do not ask to be relieved from labor on the Sabbath day on moral grounds; all they want is extra pay for such labor. The proprietors of the various shops are a unit on the question, and will resist the demand, even to the extent of letting the dissatisfied workmen quit, and filling their places with men who are willing to work at the prevailing rate of wages, which are liberal enough. Sunday work in the barber shop is almost a necessity, not less for the proprietors than for people who can find no other time to get shaved, and it will not be suspended.

—Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At No. 24 Charles street, on the body of Charles Isaac, aged 9 years, who was found in the river at the foot of Harrison street, yesterday morning. He had been missing since last Thursday, when he went fishing. Verdict, accidental drowning. At No. 88 Wade street, on the body of Daniel O'Brien, aged 11 years, who was drowned on Sunday while bathing at Division street bridge. Verdict, accidental drowning. At the Morgue, on the body of an unknown man which was found in the lake at the foot of Division street. From papers found on his person it is supposed that his name was W. McConchie. A memoranda book, photographs, and a railroad ticket from Chicago to Iowa City were also found upon him. Verdict, found drowned.

Library Opening on Sunday—Results in Cincinnati.

In his recent report to the Trustees of the Cincinnati public library, Mr. William F. Poole, the well-known librarian, makes the following statement of the results of opening that library on Sunday:

"The reading-rooms were first opened on Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., on March 12, 1871. For the three and a half months included in my last report, the average daily issues were 213. During the summer and autumn the attendance remained the same, sometimes rising above, but oftener falling below, that average. During the winter and spring months the attendance was much greater. The average daily issues in December were 397; in January, 755; in February, 602; in March, 700; in April, 577; and in May, 261. The largest attendance was on February 11, when 780 periodicals and 301 books were issued, making a total of 1,081. The attendance during the forenoons had been much less than later in the day. Often during the afternoon and evenings every seat has been occupied, and the room, for want of proper ventilation, has been very uncomfortable to the attendants and readers. It is a noticeable fact that many of that class of young men who have strolled about the streets on Sunday, and spent the day in a less profitable manner, are habitually frequenting the rooms and spending a portion of the day in reading. The deportment of readers on Sunday has been unexceptionable, and the rooms have been as still and orderly as on secular days. While some readers have called for religious books, the other classes of reading sought for have, in the main, been instructive and profitable. An experiment, which was commenced here some sixteen months ago, with forebodings in the minds of some excellent people, has, by common consent, been acknowledged a success, and has been instrumental in forming public opinion on the subject. I have received letters asking the results of our experience from nearly all the large cities of the country. In New-York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis the reading-rooms of the principal public libraries are now open on Sunday."

The Unknown People.

It makes one homesick in this world to think that there are so many rare people he can never know; and so many excellent people that scarcely any one will know in fact. One discovers a friend by chance, and cannot but feel regret that twenty, or thirty years of life may be, have been spent without the least knowledge of him. When he is once known, through him opening is made into another little world, into a circle of culture and loving hearts, and enthusiasm in a dozen congenial pursuits, and prejudices perhaps. How instantly and easily the bachelor doubles his world when he marries, and enters into the unknown fellowship of the to him, continually increasing company which is known in popular language as "all his wife's relations."

Near at hand daily, no doubt, are those worth knowing intimately, if one had the time and the opportunity. And when one travels he sees what a vast material there is for society and friendship, of which he can never avail himself. Car-load after car-load of summer travel goes by one at any railway station, out of which he is sure he could choose a score of life-long friends, if the conductor would introduce him. There are faces of refinement, of quick wit, of sympathetic kindness, interesting people, travelled people, entertaining people, as you would say in Boston "nice people you would admire to know," whom you constantly meet and pass without a sign of recognition, many of whom are no doubt your long-lost brothers and sisters. You can see that they also have their worlds and their interests, and they probably know a great many "nice" people. The matter of personal liking and attachment is a good deal left to the mere fortune of association. More fast friendships and pleasant acquaintanceships are formed on the Atlantic steamships between those who would have been only indifferent acquaintances elsewhere, than one would think possible on a voyage which naturally makes one as selfish as he is indifferent to his personal appearance. The Atlantic is the only power on earth I know that can make a woman indifferent to her personal appearance.—*From Warner's "Back-Log Studies," in Scribner's for for July.*

Americans and Germans in Paris.

The "society" of Paris during the winter has been essentially and par excellence "American;" and here is one feature which has this season been particularly noteworthy with respect to it, and that is the very close relations which have sprung up, both socially, and it may even be said, politically, between the American and German residents in the French capital, and which have extended themselves to the respective official representatives, as well as to the private circles of the two nationalities. In other words, the intercourse between the American and German legations, and between German and American sojourners in Paris, has never been so close and intimate as during the past season. The fact is of considerable significance, and will not, I feel sure, be without its importance, even in Prince Bismarck's eyes, regarding, as he does, the Anglo-American race as the "great Saxon off-shoot" which has been sent to take possession of the new world, while its progenitors, both as Germans and Anglo-Saxons, predominate in the old. As to the Latin race, Prince Bismarck evidently regards it as being buried along with "Mexican expeditions" and other imperial "failures." Here in Paris, as I have said, the connection between Germans and Americans has been drawn very close of late. The important part played by the American minister during the siege, and the great service rendered by him to German residents, laid the foundation for this intercourse in the mutual good feelings which it inspired.

And the French, with their usual ill-judging policy of late, have helped to throw Americans into the arms of their late enemy just as they have Italy. The German legation here, and such German residents as remain, finding themselves pretty nearly isolated as regards French society, have thrown themselves upon American hospitality, and have met, I need hardly say, with a warm welcome. There are several elegant and accomplished men attached to the German Legation here, such as Baron Von H—— and others, who have become universal favorites among us, and whose intercourse and lasting friendships formed here among Americans may prove hereafter that what is called "the diplomacy of the salon" may bear as useful fruit in promoting international good feeling as the "diplomacy of the Cabinet" in concocting political alliances. It is not, however, without some degree of mortification, and, perhaps, unmingled with "spite," that the French thus see their late enemies and conquerors and the Americans "cotton" together, as it were, under their very noses, and take the shine out of them in their own capital. Such things are, no doubt, hard to bear, but they are the inevitable consequences of public as well as private folly, and ought to teach the same lesson to nations as they do to individuals who grossly mismanage their own affairs.

Drunkenness Among Children.

From the Brooklyn Union, July 10.

The jury in rendering the verdict in the Desmond murder case, on Monday, directed the attention of the authorities, and particularly the Excise Commissioners, to the evidence in the case which was confirmed repeatedly, that to children of tender years intoxicating liquors are sold in this city in quantities to make them drunk. Long ago this matter was reverted to by the Young Men's Christian Association and commented upon by the *Union*, and the appeal from this jury is but additional testimony corroborating the assertions then made. Not only are little children furnished with beer and ale, but whisky is sold to them on application, and drunkenness among this class is by no means an unusual sight. On Sabbath afternoons, on Saturday nights, and on holidays, the drunkards seen in the street are not all old men, are not all young men, but very many of them are nothing more than children. Boys scarcely entered upon their teens are furnished with alcoholic drinks which would madden stronger brains; and *grown men traffic in such infamy, and call it legitimate business*. There are statute laws enough upon the local records here to save the nation from drunkenness, and there are so few of them observed that the city is overrun with grogshops and the more pretentious hells styled "drinking saloons." The Excise Commissioners need only examine a copy of the existing laws to see how fearfully they are violated here, and they need only look into the faces of the debauched children to recognize the results of the non-enforcement of these liquor ordinances. There is work to be done in this direction—work which conscientious jurors, nor religious associations, nor the press can entirely perform. It is work which officials armed with ample authority must do, and that speedily, if the children of the people are to be saved, if the city is to be relieved of the responsibility now resting upon it. Each drunken boy in the street, or left to his fate in the city, is a warning that some one is failing to do his proper duty; withholding vengeance where vengeance is due, and injuring the cause of justice by neglecting to administer it to those who sell spirituous liquors to little children.

Soda and Mineral Waters.

The approach of the warm season leads us to devote a few words to the consideration of the nature and healthfulness of the various beverages which are sold by druggists, confectioners, grocers, etc., under the names of soda water, mineral water, Seltzer water, etc. Within a few years the sale of these beverages has largely increased in most of the towns and cities in this country, and a vast expense is incurred by dealers in fitting up apparatus of marble and silver through which to dispense the effervescing liquids. The apparatus is certainly very elegant and attractive, and indicates that the business is so profitable as to be thought worthy of heavy outlays in order to provide counter appliances.

Soda water, aerated water, is simply common water largely charged with carbonic acid under pressure. If this is prepared in a careful and cleanly way, and in proper vessels, there can be no serious objection to its being used freely during the summer months by persons in ordinary health; but if, on the contrary, it is manufactured by slovenly and incompetent dealers, and copper vessels are used, it becomes not only a filthy, but a poisonous beverage. Carbonic acid acts vigorously upon copper, forming the green carbonate of the metal, and when vessels are employed which are not coated with the metal tin, the poisonous salt is produced in large quantities. This is dissolved in the water, and when drunk freely has a very pernicious influence upon the health. When copper fountains are opened by manufacturers for repairs, or for the purpose of retinning, they are often found covered with a deposit of copper of salts, and we have seen crystals hanging from the upper surfaces like stalactites from the roof of a limestone cave. Too much care cannot be taken with copper vessels used for preparing aerated waters, and dealers owe it to their friends and customers not to allow them to be acted upon by the acid. The materials used in the manufacture of the water should be pure, and the utmost cleanliness and care observed in the manipulating processes. We wish that all copper vessels could be dispensed with, and we think that iron ones should be used in preference, as they have been employed successfully by many dealers.

Respectable and competent druggists are usually vigilant and careful regarding the character of the waters they dispense, and the beverage so cooling and grateful can be procured in a pure condition of those worthy of being trusted.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

—Hotel-keepers at Long Branch have decided to charge their servants for all they break, destroy, or injure. This will make Claflin's soldiers more careful in serving guests at dinner.

—A Berlin physician recently tried to dissever the bodies of two twin-girls grown together like the Siamese Twins. One of the girls survived the operation one day, and the other lingered for three days.

—A professional tea-taster, in England, recently met with an accident on a railway by which his sense of taste was impaired, thereby injuring his business capacity, and a jury has awarded him £1,000 damages.

—The wheat-fields of Hungary, on which Europe depends largely for grain, are inundated with water in extensive sections, and it is anticipated that there will be an increased demand for American grain in consequence.

—Nearly 1,000 pounds of ice were thrown into the fountain of the New York gold-room on Tuesday last. It didn't cool the air, however, and the brokers amused themselves by chipping off small chunks of ice, and dropping them down the backs of each other's necks.

—The Springfield *Republican* says: "Mary Hogan eloped from a Connecticut Shaker community, and married Brother Jackson on the sly. She quietly remarked to a friend, after the ceremony: 'You can make your apple-sass and warrant it to keep; but gals ain't apples, and you can't bile 'em down so they won't sour on your old rules about marriage.'"